

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

THE LAND SPECULATOR AND THE MANUFACTURER

THE LAND SPECULATOR INJURES THE MANUFACTURER PRINCIPALLY IN FOUR WAYS: HE INCREASES THE VALUES OF URBAN LOTS SO GREATLY THAT THE EMPLOYEES OF FACTORIES CANNOT BE PROPERLY HOUSED; HE LEAVES CITY LAND LOW-TAXED AND VACANT, AND GROWS RICH FROM UNEARNED INCREMENT, WHILE THE MANUFACTURER PAYS TAXES ON BOTH LAND AND IMPROVEMENT; HE INCREASES THE PRICE OF FARM LANDS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF CITIES AND THUS HINDERS THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL MARKETS FOR MANUFACTURED GOODS; AND, FINALLY, WHEN HE HAS MADE HIS FORTUNE, HE EITHER BUYS FOREIGN GOODS OR HE SPENDS THE GREATER PART OF HIS TIME AND MONEY ABROAD. THE ELIMINATION OF THE SPECULATOR WILL MAKE THE PATH OF THE WESTERN MANUFACTURER EASIER TO TRAVEL.—Industrial Canada.

JUNE 10, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

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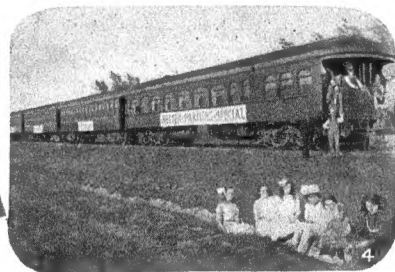
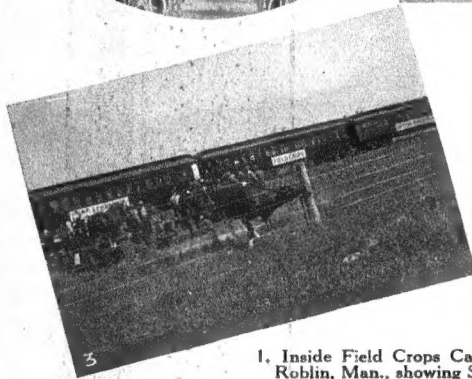
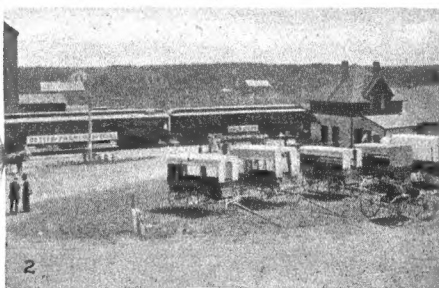
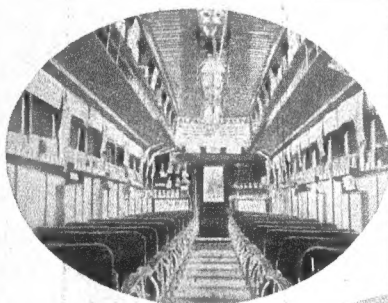
BETTER FARMING SPECIAL TRAINS

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C. P. R.

C. N. R.

JUNE 16th to JULY 11th



1. Inside Field Crops Car. 2. C.N.R. Special at Roblin, Man., showing School Children's Vans.
3. Stock Judging—Better Farming Special.
4. Special at Fork River, Man.

C.P.R. Special

Special Lectures and demonstrations for young men and young women.

Live Stock Carried—Cattle, sheep, horses, etc.

Weed Specimens and instruction concerning them. Enlarged clay models of weed seeds will be on exhibition and lectures in weed identification and eradication will be given.

Display of Manitoba Birds and insects. Their relation to agriculture—injurious, beneficial.

Home Economics for girls and young women. Talks on cooking, sewing, etc. Moving Pictures, showing plants developing, buds opening, poultry killing, etc.

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Information Bureau—In this car considerable of the Agricultural College equipment will be carried, and men and women are invited to ask questions relating to Manitoba agriculture.

C.N.R. Special

Live Stock—Hogs and sheep of various breeds will be carried.

Farm Machinery—The car devoted to mechanical equipment will show pneumatic tanks for water supply, sewage disposal, gasoline engines, farm lighting plant, farm home conveniences, such as operating cream separators, churns, etc., by use of small engines.

Model Lay-out of 160-acre farm, showing crop rotations, buildings, fences, etc. Demonstrations with different kinds of soils, taken from all parts of the province.

Poultry Demonstrations—Killing, dressing and packing for market. An entire car will be devoted to poultry and will contain incubators, brooders and general poultry appliances, model poultry houses, travelling crates, shaping boards, etc. Specimens of the various breeds of poultry will be carried.

Demonstrations in canning and preserving will be given in the Home Economics car, also use of labor-saving devices, home decoration, etc.

The Field Crops Car will carry samples of the standard varieties of staple crops in Manitoba. Talks on rotations, weeds, etc., will be a feature.

BRING WEEDS, PLANTS AND BUGS FOR IDENTIFICATION

EVERYBODY WELCOME!

BOTH TRAINS UNDER DIRECTION OF

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

AND AUTHORIZED BY THE

Manitoba Department of Agriculture

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
EditorJOHN W. WARD
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, thru careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Perseverance Always Wins

Perseverance built the Pyramids and scaled the Alps. It has tunnelled our mountains, bridged our rivers, covered the world with a network of railroads and steamship lines. Perseverance always wins—No matter where we look we read this lesson.

Perseverance is also enabling hundreds of our Agents to earn a good salary and win many splendid prizes.

The opportunity is now at its height. One Agent last week earned as much as \$8.00 in straight commission. We will make it worth your while, too, if you write at once to the Circulation Manager

The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg

Our Ottawa Letter

Grand Trunk Pacific Gets \$16,000,000—Premier Blushes for Minister of Militia
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, June 5.—Parliament failed in its effort to wind up the business of the session this week and it will be Tuesday or Wednesday next, and perhaps a little later, before silence reigns once more in the Commons and Senate chambers. The chief business of the week has been the voting of millions of money quite regardless of the fact that our revenues are falling. The bond guarantee of forty-five millions to the C.N.R. has been put thru. As predicted last week legislation to give additional aid to the G.T.P. for the construction of the Mountain section has been introduced (a sixteen-million bond guarantee); a sum of \$1,200,000 has been voted to placate the Ontario electors who lost money owing to the failure of the Farmers' Bank, while the main and supplementary estimates have been voted at a rapid rate.

Practically all hope of the Redistribution bill being put thru has been abandoned at the time of writing, because the committee named to fix the boundaries failed to reach a unanimous agreement and neither side seemed to have any desire to stay here for a month or so to fight out their differences. While some legislation of importance has been passed the session will undoubtedly be remembered for two things: The tariff increase and the generous aid handed out to the railways.

No Time For These

The abandoned legislation makes up a long list and makes it practically certain that the next parliament will have to meet in November if the government hopes to get away in time to hold a general election before the snow flies in 1915. In addition to the Redistribution bill, which in all probability has gone by the board, the bills left over include: The Civil Service act, proposed amendments to the Controverted Elections act (in other words electoral reform), the Agricultural Credits bill, the revision of the Railway Act, promised amendment to the Lemieux act, the bills to increase the representation of the western provinces in the Senate. Other legislation promised, including the Co-operative Societies bill, might be mentioned, but the list is a sufficiently long one to show the abortive nature of the session just about to close.

The bill to guarantee the bonds of the G.T.P. did not meet with much opposition because of the fact that under the terms of the agreement made with the company in 1903 under which the government undertook to guarantee bonds for three quarters of the cost of the Mountain section there was a fear that the company could make good its claim to assistance in the courts and in that event the cold cash would have to be handed out.

"Political Burglary"

The bill to reimburse the depositors in the Farmers' Bank came in for some very severe criticism, more particularly at the hands of Dr. Michael Clark, who said that in order to make votes in Ontario the government was taxing the people of the rest of the Dominion. He described the measure as probably the worst piece of legislation ever introduced in any legislative assembly and expressed the hope that the Senate would kill the bill and thereby save the country from an act of political burglary.

Hon. W. T. White's defence for the bill was that Hon. W. S. Fielding had been guilty of an error of judgment in issuing the certificate to the bank and that the government was under a moral obligation to pay the depositors.

The Dominion Millers have been here this week to ask the government to subsidize a steamship company to the extent of half a million dollars in consideration of securing control of the rates of that particular line. This is a modification of their request for the establishment of a government trans-Atlantic service. While such a service would undoubtedly help the farmer as well as the miller it has led an eastern paper to remark that the millers ap-

pear to want protection in the home market and a subsidy to do business abroad.

On Monday the house had a field day, the second of the session, on the estimates of the Minister of Militia. The discussion was kept up until after midnight, but only one item was put thru, there being a general criticism of the size of the expenditure by members of the opposition. Hugh Guthrie, at the close of the day gave notice that when the estimates were being concurred in he would move that they be cut down by three million dollars. In the course of his speech Mr. Guthrie, in referring to other things on which a portion of this money might better be spent, dwelt upon the desirability of action being taken upon the recommendation of the Royal Technical Education Commission which, in a report made to the government a year ago, recommended the expenditure of three million dollars per annum for the establishment of a proper system of technical education both in the cities and in the country districts throughout the Dominion. Mr. Guthrie criticized the large expenditure on drill halls and on junketing trips, automobiles and the frills of the headquarters staff.

Col. Hughes and Farmers

Col. Hughes, in the course of his reply declared it to be his intention to continue the construction of drill halls throughout "the length and breadth of the land." It would take more, he said, than the eloquence of Mr. Guthrie to stop him in his purpose. "The hon. gentleman says," remarked Col. Hughes, "that the farmers are indignant, but he forgets that half of them own automobiles themselves and they believe that the minister should have twice as many as he now has because he is prepared to show that each automobile has saved its cost five or six times over, as compared with a horse and carriage. The hon. gentleman tried to bring in the farmers as condemning the militia expenditure, but I can tell him that the agriculturists are behind the drill halls and the cadet system in Canada."

It will be recalled, perhaps, that in a former letter reference was made to a slur cast upon the commission on technical education by the minister of militia. The attack upon this commission was repeated by the minister who said, "The hon. gentleman (Mr. Guthrie) talks about technical education. Let me say that our opponents sent a party junketing around the world, at a cost of over \$100,000, and all the evidence of any value that was collected could rest on the end of your little finger."

Cries of "No, No." "Yes; from the viewpoint of technical education and of the upbuilding of the manhood of the country," declared the minister, in his most bombastic manner, "no technical education can possibly approach the benefit that is being given to the people thru these drill halls."

Cries of "Oh, oh," greeted this declaration, and Premier Borden blushed and looked extremely uncomfortable.

But it made no difference with the minister. He said that the more the opposition criticized the more he was delighted.

Carvell's Slashing Attack

F. B. Carvell made the most slashing attack on the militia expenditure that has been heard in the House for many a long day. He declared that there was no necessity for a top-heavy militia force. "When the minister speaks about the great educative principle back of his militarism the difficulty in arguing with him," said Mr. Carvell, "is that he seems to believe in it. When a man really believes in such a policy as that it is like arguing with a crazy man, because there is no good in arguing with him." Mr. Carvell did not agree with the minister that the militia works for the benefit of any man in Canada, morally, religiously or in any other way in

Continued on Page 23



If your pocket-book could talk—it would recommend the Ford. The man who practices economy and wants utility invests his dollars in the Universal car. He knows it serves his every purpose best and at lowest cost. And don't forget Ford service and guarantee.

\$600 for the runabout; \$650 for the touring car; and \$900 for the town car—f.o.b. Ford, Ontario, complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from any branch, or Ford Motor Co. Ltd., Ford, Ont.



THE little niceties of society are delightfully observed throughout the ocean voyage on the Allan Line. "Afternoon Tea" is as much an institution on board ship, as it is in the drawing rooms ashore. And there is something about the salty breezes and the attractive company and the spirit of good fellowship which prevades the ships, which lend a new enjoyment to "The Social Hour At Sea".

The ALSATIAN and CALGARIAN of the ALLAN LINE

are the largest and handsomest steamships in the Canadian Atlantic Service—and represent all that is best in marine architecture. A trip abroad on the Allan Line is a holiday, indeed.

For rates, sailing dates and descriptive literature, apply to any railway or steamship agent, or 80W

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1st Cabin
\$95.00 and up.

MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL
2nd Cabin
\$55.00 and up.

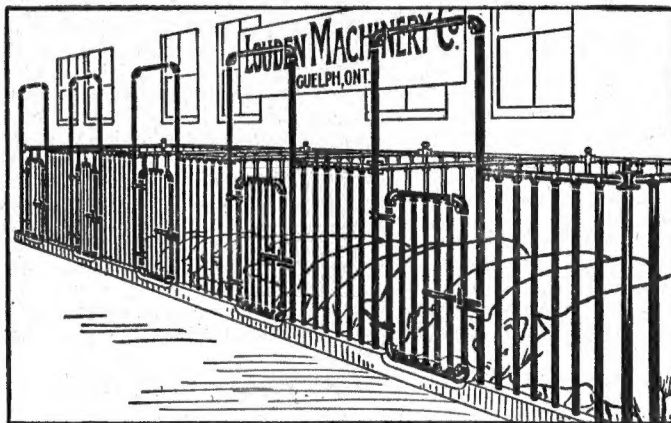
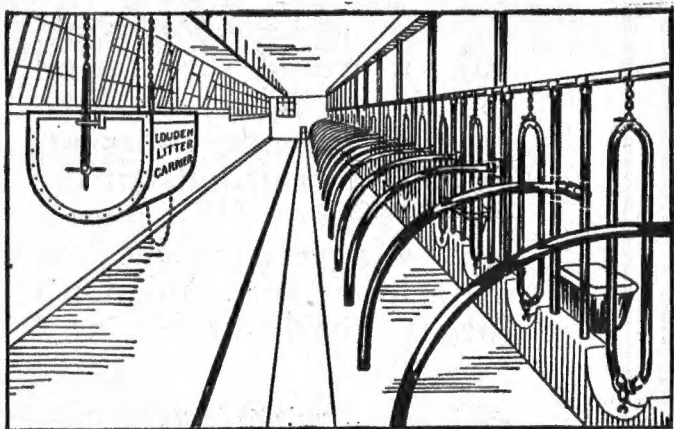
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WOOL AND HIDES
TO McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
SENECA ROOT A SPECIALTY. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

LOUDEN

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What it Costs and How it Pays

THE LOUDEN Sanitary Steel Stable Equipment costs no more — frequently less — than equipment made from lumber.

PAYS, because it is easily installed, because it is permanent, and because your cows will be cleaner, more comfortable, and easier to care for.

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Better your stable conditions, lessen your labour, save your time, and benefit your cows. A stable is incomplete unless equipped the Louden way. Write to-day for catalogue and special plans for building or re-modelling your barn.

Our Architectural department will supply Free Barn Plans.

The LOUDEN HARDWARE SPECIALTY CO., 539 Martin Ave., WINNIPEG

"Everything for the Barn" (2)



Why the Hecla Saves One Ton in Seven.

All the heat that goes up the chimney is wasted. The patented steel-ribbed fire-pot of the Hecla Furnace has three times the radiating surface found in others, it radiates the heat so quickly that very little of it has a chance to escape, more of the heat from the coal is used to heat the house, less goes up the chimney, the fire-pot never becomes red hot, is guaranteed not to burn out.

The Hecla Cannot Leak Gas or Dust.

Hecla Radiators are made with our patented "fused-joints." They can never be loosened by the action of the heat, so that we can absolutely guarantee them never to leak gas or dust up into the house.

Some Other Hecla Advantages.

The triangular grate-bars of the Hecla each work independently—you can clean all the ashes without wasting any good coals, and you don't have to use a poker.

The large circular water pan at the bottom insures plenty of moisture for the whole house healthful heating.

Send for This Book.

Our booklet, "Comfort and Health," will be invaluable to you if you are interested in a furnace.



Clare & Brockest, Limited
Winnipeg, Man.

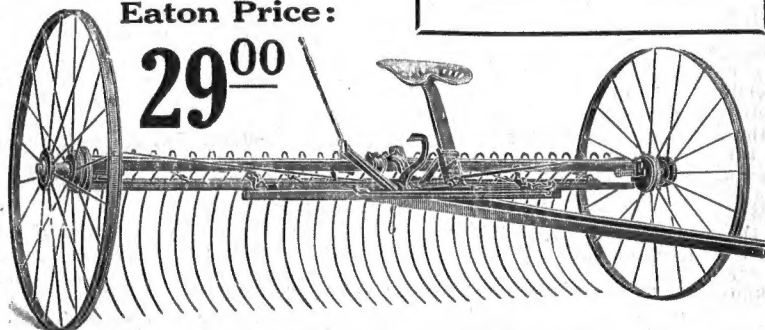
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THE SULKY HAY RAKE

One is Essential on every Farm in the West during the Haying Season

Eaton Price:

29⁰⁰



THIS RAKE WILL STAND TEST

May be put to Strenuous Use and will give Satisfaction and Service

THE SULKY HAY RAKE is an implement used only a few days in the year, and its importance is recognized by every farmer. "Time to the farmer is so valuable during haying season that the rake must be first-class in every way, and work perfectly.

WHEELS—A perfectly rigid steel wheel, so constructed as to not twist out of shape. Spokes fastened solidly to both rim and double hub. Wheel protected so hay cannot wind.

AXLE—Solid steel revolving axles, with positive dump.

TEETH—Best spring steel, well tempered and shaped. They are fastened to the axle by specially made, heavy malleable holders, and may easily be removed or replaced; are adjustable, but positively cannot work loose. Steel cleaners prevent the teeth from trailing hay.

The rake may be dumped either with foot or hand lever. When using the foot lever the teeth do not require to be eased back by hand lever, as they drop without jar. Each rake is fitted with combination shafts, which may be adjusted to form a strong, rigid tongue for team use, if desired. The rake, thoroughly braced, works very easily, and may be operated by a boy or woman.

97S171.—Weight 450 lbs. Price..... **29.00**
99S172.—Whiffletrees and Neckyoke for Rake, per set..... **1.75**

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 10th, 1914

MANUFACTURERS SEE LIGHT

On the front cover of The Guide, in the space in which we endeavor week by week to express the fundamental principles of democracy and the best ideals of the Grain Growers' movement, we have this week reproduced an editorial paragraph from the current issue of Industrial Canada, the organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. And we quote this pronouncement, not to criticize but to commend. The Guide has very frequently pointed out that real estate speculation, by holding land out of use and inflating prices, is the greatest hindrance to progress and prosperity with which Canadian industries, both agricultural and manufacturing, have to contend, and we are glad to find the organ of the manufacturers so clearly recognizing the same evil. The organized farmers of the West feel no enmity towards the manufacturers and they would gladly welcome their co-operation in securing legislation to make it impossible for land monopolists and real estate speculators to stand in the way of the progress and development of the Dominion. C. A. Dunning, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. has accepted an invitation to address the Annual Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Montreal this week on Western Agricultural Problems, which shows that that Association is beginning to recognize that the farmers' organizations are worthy of consideration, and we do not doubt that Mr. Dunning will be able to open their eyes to a great many things that will cause the manufacturers to adopt a more reasonable attitude towards the West. We do not know whether the evil of land speculation is one of the questions which Mr. Dunning will deal with, but it would certainly be a most appropriate time to discuss the matter. The manufacturers, however, will find themselves confronted by a serious difficulty when they endeavor to devise a scheme to put a stop to the evil of land speculation. The only scheme which is at present before the public which promises to accomplish that object is the Taxation of Land Values, sometimes called the Single Tax. The organized farmers of Western Canada have pronounced in favor of that method of reform, but before the manufacturers can endorse it they will have to abandon the Protective Tariff which they are at present apparently prepared to defend at all costs. This is another example of how Protection stands in the way of progress.

AS TO ELECTION METHODS

One main cause of political corruption is, of course, the need of money for purposes of political organization in the carrying on of elections. There cannot be political organization without ways and means of meeting the inevitable necessary outlays for the rent of premises, for printing, for postage, and so on. Money is needed, and the character of our politics is largely determined by the methods by which the money is raised and the uses to which it is put. Anything that will reduce or do away with any of the expenditure which under existing conditions is inevitable in connection with political organization and elections, will tend to the purification of politics.

If no money had thus to be raised for elections, it would be an immense advance towards clean politics and the realization of democracy as a system in full actual working. With this end in view there is much to be said in support of the proposi-

tion that it would be to the general advantage to have as much as possible of the legitimate expense—indeed it would be well for every dollar of legitimate expense in connection with elections, which now has to be raised by the candidates and their friends—provided for from public funds, in the open daylight of publicity. It is certainly arguable that it would cost the public less in the long run.

And why should not the school districts be made the polling subdivisions of constituencies? What more suitable than that the educational map of the country and its political map should be practically one and the same? There might be need of adjustments in a few cases but there can be no question that for nineteen out of twenty of the school districts this suggestion is entirely practicable. Then, as a logical consequence, the school houses would be the polling places. Why not? Would not this be eminently a fitting and appropriate use to put them to? Then the rent of some house or store or other premises would not have to be provided for. But the main value of making this use of the schoolhouses and the school districts would be that a right and proper permanent foundation would thus be provided for our political structures. It is interesting to note, in this connection that a bill promoted by the People's Institute of New York, a progressive organization devoted to the betterment of conditions of life and the advancement of the general welfare, to provide that schools be used as polling places has been defeated by the influences wielded by Tammany in the legislature of that state. Back of the measure were a dozen social and civic organizations and agencies of progress, but they failed to carry the measure to success against the efforts of corrupt politics to defeat it. The fight has not been given up but will be carried on in the interests of honest voting and the education of the elector. This good effort in the State of New York is mentioned here merely in an incidental way, in connection with the whole matter of the necessity of a revolution in the entire method of carrying on election campaigns and elections.

Rightly considered, an election is one of the most important of the functions exercised by a self-governing people. It may be described, indeed, as the fundamental function of self-government. Why, then, should the conduct of it be so largely left in a haphazard manner to the control of politicians? Why should not it be made a matter which the people collectively, by means of their governmental organization, should attend to the financing of? It is the people's business. It has been allowed to become altogether too much the politicians' business.

PROGRESS EVEN IN RUSSIA

Even in Russia the light of progress is making headway against the darkness by the long established fundamental method of financing the administration in that vast empire with its huge conglomerate of population. It has been the long-established method in Russia to derive public revenues mainly from the sale of alcoholic drinks, chiefly vodka, which is the national drink of the mass of the Russian people. The manufacture of alcohol in all its forms is in Russia a government monopoly. Now the Czar, not acting, of course, entirely of his own initiative, has declared that other sources of public revenue must be found, in place of this, and that the sale of vodka must be restricted. It remains to be seen how far

this will result in actual practical reform in Russia. There has been frequent proof that good intentions at St. Petersburg have before now failed of realization. But that in this case there will be some measure of good result there seems to be every reason to believe. There will be some lessening of the brutalizing of the people by vodka, which debases them morally, mentally and physically. The need of this reform as a national necessity, solely from an economic and utilitarian point of view has impressed itself upon all thinking Russians. The news of this reform movement is altogether the most hopeful note that has come from Russia in many years. To take the place of the vodka shops as social resorts, reading rooms and various community centres for amusement and social recreations are to be established. This tells of expense, not income, and yet it goes but part way.

The Russian's resort to strong drink has had more than the social side; it has meant more than a relief from the dull monotony of a life of plodding labor. It has made the Russian peasant class forget for a time its poverty and misery, the temporary stupor of forgetfulness being purchased at a heavy cost of increased poverty and misery. The government, to make reading rooms attractive, must first grant the ability to read. To make innocent social life attractive it must lighten the burdens of poverty. Alcohol has been but an agency in the dragging down, and the turning to it has been a consequence of conditions rather than the cause of these conditions. What Russia must ultimately do is to remove the causes which have made excessive vodka-drinking so great a factor in its national life. That it will do this is quite certain, since it is not an awakening of its moral sense that has aroused its rulers, but a realization that its people were becoming unfit for labor, for military service and productive enterprises. The one thing stronger than the national moral sense of any government, is a realization of its material welfare. This is always based upon morals, but it is the material needs which bring the awakening and give the sustaining power.

UNSUITED TO PROTECTION

One of the favorite contentions of Protectionists in Canada is that Protection is indispensable to the economic salvation of the Dominion, and that of all the countries in the world she needs it more than any other. The truth is that no country is so unsuited to the operations of protection as Canada. Her territory lies in the same latitude and tho there are some variations, for the most part the climate is identical. The result is that there is no great divergency or wide variety of products. Certain products are grown in great abundance and certain other commodities can never be grown within her bounds. The Dominion is a thinly peopled country extending over huge areas and endowed with great natural resources, but as the fertile groups of territory which constitute her domain lie within the same zone, all need to import many things from abroad; each is separated from the other by great stretches of barren and waste country; each is a competitor rather than a customer of the other and the course of nature would make it prefer to trade with its neighbor to the south or countries across the sea, rather than with the contiguous parts of Canada. In addition, the fact that the population, besides being so scattered is comparatively small, must also make it quite impossible

in a market so restricted to carry on many lines of manufactures except at a ruinous cost to the consumer.

Protection can only be safely carried to its logical conclusion when there is within the territory affected by the tariff a fairly large circle of commodities which can be spontaneously and naturally produced. Comparisons are often drawn with the United States, but it must be remembered that the United States is in quite a different position from Canada. The United States enjoys a variety of soil and climate such as is not our heritage. Practically every known commodity is grown within her frontiers and in reality she constitutes the greatest free trade area in the world. There is, moreover, no attempt in the United States to protect industries which have not some semblance of a natural basis. But in Canada tariff protection is accorded to a multitude of products which are purely artificial and never could have been indigenous. It is quite a different thing to accord a certain amount of protection to an indigenous industry during its initial struggles in a new country than to impose deliberately upon a whole community the burden of stimulating an industry which has no logical ground for its creation. And yet there are scores of such industries in Eastern Canada, ranging from the cotton factories of Valleyfield downwards. There is no cotton grown in Canada and the raw material has to be brought at great expense from a long distance; the atmospheric conditions are unsuited for successful fabrication and the process of manufacturing can only be conducted at great expense. Lancashire, by reason of her climatic conditions and the inborn industrial instincts of her people, has acquired a predominance the world over in the manufacture of cotton goods. She is efficient and successful and is able to break down the competition of most rivals even if they are protected by tariffs. Yet the Canadian people have for the last thirty years been compelled to subsidize an attempt in Canada to defeat this old-established and highly organized industry in Great Britain.

The woollen manufacturers can also be included in the same category, as the climatic conditions are almost equally unsuitable. It has been calculated by an expert that it would pay the people of Canada to shut up all their woollen and cotton manufacturing, provide the managers and directors with sufficient funds to maintain them in comfortable hotels and clubs, pension off the employees and buy their woollens and cotton in the open market of the world. Yet these are only two of the instances of the grievous burdens which the community in general has been asked to shoulder for the benefit of a few interested parties.

The natural industries of the country have been hopelessly overloaded and retarded by the weight of carrying these artificial and spurious enterprises which have been foisted upon them. The result has been a marked retardation of the growth of these natural industries. Our real estate agents boast of the wonderful progress of Canada; it is as nothing to the progress of the Argentine and other countries which are in a similar economic stage. When the Protective Tariff was first introduced by Sir John A. Macdonald it gave some impetus to the establishment of manufactures and produced an artificial prosperity, but by the time fifteen years had elapsed the effect of this burden was beginning to be felt and there was an acute stagnation. The country was ready to lend an ear to the Liberal opposition's attack upon the Protective Tariff and the election of 1896 was won largely upon a Free Trade campaign. Then came the Laurier regime and its all too familiar history of double dealing and back-sliding in fiscal matters, but accompanying these great misdemeanors was a vigorous policy of advertisement and propaganda which paved the way for a phe-

nomenal development in the West. The Western Provinces had enjoyed a slight boom in the eighties and then suffered a more serious set-back than they deserved. At the beginning of the present century there began to take place an enormous increment in land values which obscured the realities of fiscal conditions. The whole community was enabled for a time to share in the general prosperity, and so great was it that the burden and evils of protection were lost sight of. But now these halcyon days are past and real estate is a drug in the market, it is beginning to dawn in people's minds that all is not well in the fiscal conditions of this country. Canadian credit has fallen very low abroad; the revenue and trade returns are decreasing by leaps and bounds; emigration has fallen off by half, and all the criteria by which our prosperity is tested show black results. And the reason is not far to seek.

We have attempted an impossible task; the problem of developing an agricultural country under gigantic burdens. List, the father of German Protection always maintained that there were three economic stages for a country. First—complete free trade during the process of agricultural settlement to enable the farmers to establish good buildings, accumulate what Adam Smith calls stock, and make a commencement of savings. Then he declared there should be a policy of protection to build up manufactures and afford an opportunity to the farming community for the investment of their savings. In the third stage, when the industries have been established there should be a gradual return to complete free trade. Now, in the West we are still in the process of agricultural settlement and yet we have had imposed upon us a fiscal system devised and maintained by the East which is long past the initial agricultural stages. It should be noted that all the other British colonies, while they were at the early stages of agricultural settlement enjoyed in the first half of last century the right of free importation of manufactures from Great Britain. In those days the Colonies were not allowed to make their own tariffs and as a result close agricultural settlement was satisfactorily promoted. But here in the West we are attempting the impracticable task of settling a huge agricultural region with the burden of a huge tariff and the additional weight of heavy railway and interest rates to overwhelm us.

THE CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Mayor Deacon, of Winnipeg, says the real cure for unemployment is for the people to go "back to the land." His Worship is on the right track, and we hope he will proceed to find out why people are leaving the land and crowding to the cities. He will not need to investigate very far to discover that land speculation, by which millions of acres of the best agricultural land in Canada is being held out of use, is preventing the people from going "back to the land" and that the same evil, by setting an extravagant price on city lots makes it impossible for many people to build homes, thus making rents high and keeping builders idle. The real estate speculator reaps where he does not sow, is a parasite upon the producer and a millstone about the neck of the workers. He is found wherever a country is making progress, and wherever population is increasing. He can only be got rid of by making his speculations unprofitable, and the best means yet devised to accomplish that object is to tax the increase in the value of land, which is created by the community at large, into the public treasury. Is Mayor Deacon prepared to face this question and to help bring prosperity to Western Canada by waging war against the land speculator?

PROMISE AND FULFILMENT

There is no question that the official Liberal party of Canada and its representatives in Parliament are becoming more progressive and are approaching nearer to real Liberalism every month they remain in opposition. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier lives long enough to be again returned to power, we do not doubt that he will succeed by appealing to the people as a believer in Free Trade and an enemy to Protection, just as he did in 1896. Before they decide to give their support and their votes to the candidates of the Liberal party, however, Free Traders should satisfy themselves that Sir Wilfrid both intends and has the power to carry out his promises. The people must not allow themselves to be fooled and defrauded as they were when the Liberals attained power in 1896. Tho they had been enthusiastic Free Traders while in opposition, the Liberal leaders on that occasion became Protectionists as soon as they had secured the reins of power, and put into force a tariff which the avowed Protectionist Government of the present day has adopted with very slight amendments. The question is, will the Liberals do the same thing again? We wish that we could give a decided "No" to this question, but we are at present far from being convinced. Apart altogether from the experience of eighteen years ago, it must be remembered that the Liberal party, in spite of its progress during the past three years, still numbers a good many avowed Protectionists among its leading men. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who was Minister of Labor and afterwards Postmaster General in the Laurier Government, is reported to have said, when speaking at Hemmingford, Que., a few days ago:

"We are wedded to protection in this country, and I am also a moderate protectionist. I repeat that protection must exist in Canada as long as we have to raise a revenue by means of indirect taxation."

Another recent pronouncement in favor of Protection by a Liberal member was the speech on the budget delivered by W. F. Carroll, the member for South Cape Breton, who strongly condemned the Government for not giving more protection to the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., whose headquarters are in his constituency. It is well known that a great many of the Liberal members representing Eastern constituencies are Protectionists. Many of them, we do not doubt, depend partly on funds supplied by the Big Interests for their election expenses. Sir Wilfrid Laurier may talk about "considerate removal of taxation," but while there are so many avowed Protectionists prominent in the councils of the party the danger will always remain that the Liberals will desert their Free Trade professions as soon as they get into power again. What is needed to ensure the fulfilment of election pledges and fair treatment to the West is for the West to send men to Ottawa who will place principles before party and the welfare of their constituents before the blandishments of lobbyists. A group of Western members at Ottawa, absolutely free from any obligations to either political party and bound only to fight for the farmers' platform, would secure more for their constituents than all the regular party men that have ever sat in the House.

If you believe in The Guide and the cause it is fighting for, see that your neighbor and every other farmer in your district becomes a subscriber.

If there were not so many people getting rich without working, those who do work would be a great deal better off.

Should Canada own her Railways?

An Address delivered to Members of the House of Commons at Ottawa

By E. B. BIGGAR

The world we live in is an entirely different world from that of 100 years ago. The isolation of not only city and village life, but of rural life has disappeared under the influence of the railway, and even international barriers are breaking down, thru the binding influences of the iron road. The railway has become in the organized life of a community or a nation what the air is to the human body. It is vital to our organized existence.

We pay tribute to transportation in almost every act of our daily life. We cannot buy an article at our grocers, our children cannot buy a cent's worth of candy, and we cannot buy a copy of the daily paper without paying for transportation. Take, for example, a pair of boots. At first thought, transportation may seem to come into the pair of boots only in the carriage of the boots to the retail dealer, but in reality it begins on the farm and with the grass in the field. Without the cow or calf that produces the leather, and in order that the cow and calf may be maintained the farmer has first to build a habitation and buy implements and household utensils before the process of raising the live stock can be carried on. When the cow is killed, the hide goes to the tannery, and the tanner himself must have already had many items of outlay in buying his supplies of chemicals, tanning materials and machinery before he can dress the hide. He in turn, has to use transportation to ship his goods to the shoe manufacturer, and the manufacturer in his turn must already have bought items of machinery and supplies from a hundred sources before he produces the boots. The wholesaler cannot get these supplies without transportation and without the wooden boxes in which they come, and the wooden boxes in turn bring us back to the sawmill and the woodworking establishments, and then we are brought back to the lumber camp and to the coal and iron mines from which the machinery is derived. By transportation, the wholesaler reaches the retailer and the retailer and his travelers use transportation all over the country to sell the goods, and even the ultimate consumer must use the railway in a large percentage of cases to get to the shoe store. This process can be applied to a hundred other industries, but in the case of boots and shoes alone we see what a large element of the cost of those boots must really be set down to transportation rather than to mere labor.

What is a Railway?

Now, what is a railway? Our common roads are known to us as the "Queen's Highway" or the "King's Highway," but we do not realize that the railway is both in law and in fact simply an improved highway. This definition of a railway is not based upon the isolated opinion of a judge here and there, but upon a principle which has been established by a long line of decisions of the highest authorities of Great Britain, the United States and other countries, and the principle is set forth in concise form by the United States supreme court thru Justice Strong, who said: "That railroads, tho constructed by private corporations and owned by them, are public highways, has been the doctrine of nearly all the courts since such conveniences for passage and transportation have had any existence." Those who build and operate railways, therefore, perform a function of government under a license called a charter, but its authority is always a delegated authority, the franchise being, in the words of another supreme court judgment, "a privilege of the sovereign in the hands of the subject," whether that subject be "an artificial being (corporation) or a natural person" and is "as entirely

subject to legislative control as such natural person would have been."

Service to the State

The primary purpose of a railway, therefore, is service to the state, and the servant cannot be above his master. The thing created cannot be above its creator, nor can there be two sovereignties in one state. When such a condition exists there is anarchy. It is true that one or more transportation companies, either thru pride of authority or desire for profit, may assume that they are the sovereigns, and that people and parliament are their subjects, and may actually exercise such sovereign functions, but this is usurpation, and a subversion of the principles of that form of government where sovereignty rests with the people. That is the form of government in Canada, where the people are the state. Now the authority which has power to create a thing or to confer a privilege or franchise has power to revoke, modify or extinguish such privilege or franchise. We are speaking of the power, as apart from the question of justice, or what may

whether any profits at all, are made. Yet the postoffice was once so farmed out, not only in Great Britain, but in all European countries. It is true that in almost all countries in former times foreign posts were under the direct control of kings and governments, but the domestic posts, which furnish the basis of comparison, were given out in England to favorite dukes or court favorites, and in Europe to guilds or to cities such as those of the Hanseatic, to universities or private companies. Both on the continent and in the British Isles the possession of these postal franchises was a frequent subject of intrigue and a source of corrupt administration. And the other noteworthy fact in the history of postal service is that it never became cheap and available to the people at large until it was taken out of the hands of corporations, made a department of the public service and operated as a unit, on the plan of giving the widest service at the cheapest rate. And precisely the same arguments were used against the reform and the same predictions of corruption and failure as are now used against the state ownership of railways. When John Hill, in the time of Cromwell, undertook to convey letters and parcels at half the former rates from York to London, and conceived the idea of ultimately having a penny postage for all England, a two-penny postage for Scotland and a four-penny rate for Ireland, he was looked on with disfavor by a government which farmed the service out for revenue, and his new letter carriers were "trampled down" by Cromwell's soldiers. The later postoffice reformer, Rowland Hill, met the same opposition, but he lived to see the rate for an inland letter reduced from an average rate of about ninepence to a penny, and in every country every reduction in the rate of letters, papers and parcels has been followed by an increase in revenue, thru the increased use made of it by the people. The general history of the postal service shows that whereas the carrying of domestic mails was once farmed out in every country of which we have record, there is now no civilized country in the world where the postoffice is in private hands, nor is there a single instance of any nation seriously contemplating a reversion to the private operation of this branch of transportation. The predictions of corruption and the doubts of efficiency and economy of state ownership, all have the logic of the facts of postoffice history against them.

The answer to this is that such is the case in the administration of other services of the State, such as the postoffice, the customs department, the inland revenue, the department of agriculture, and every other branch of the public service, where men and women

The Parallel of the Postoffice

The answer to this is that such is the case in the administration of other services of the State, such as the postoffice, the customs department, the inland revenue, the department of agriculture, and every other branch of the public service, where men and women



Felling Big Trees in British Columbia

appear to be justice. A sovereign state cannot part with its own supremacy over the things it creates except by abdication.

Profit Purpose of Private Ownership

The most invariable feature of the conduct of railways when farmed out by the state to private corporations is that they are operated with a view to profits first, and services to the people second; and even where efficiency and conscientious work obtain, this efficiency is given in order that profits may be maintained or increased. This is in the nature of the case, because there would be no ground for inviting people to put their money in a railway company for investment unless there was a prospect of dividends and an increase in value of the stock. In the ownership and operation of a railway by the government, the first consideration is the service to the state for which the railway exists. Once the expenses of operation and the maintenance and improvement of the equipment are provided, it is merely a question of expediency what profits, or

have the government, and not private individuals, as their employers. Let us take the postoffice, and remember that the postoffice is a department of transportation and communication, for thru it the people send not only their letters and newspapers, but money and goods, and, now that we have the beginnings of parcel post, it is becoming in Canada, as it has long been in European countries, a medium of shipping light freight of all kinds. The nature of the service is therefore essentially the same as the railways. Do we find that the postal service of Canada or the United States or Great Britain is a hot-bed of corruption and a means of inefficiency? On the contrary, making allowance for those imperfections which characterize human effort in all spheres of work, the postoffice is a marvel of service to the people, carried out in faithfulness and honesty of administration. So fully is this proved in our daily life, that no one outside of a lunatic asylum would now propose to hand the postoffice over to a private individual or company, to operate with a view to paying dividends.

The theory, therefore, that a railway charter is unalterable is in direct conflict with the principle of representative government, and the case of the Hudson Bay Company, whose charter was perhaps the widest in modern history, along with that of Sir John Macdonald's decision to enforce a modification of the C.P.R. charter may be cited as illustrations of the subjection of charter holders to the policy of the state. Of the power of the state to modify or annul a railway charter there can be no question, and therefore whether the state shall own the railways or not is a matter of expediency.

No Case of Retreat From State Ownership

In the last forty years country after country has nationalized its railways, in some cases for the purpose of lowering rates, extending the service or appropriating the profits for public revenues, and in other cases because of the mismanagement or bankruptcy of the privately owned systems. One remarkable fact in the history of railway evolution is that among all the nations which have taken the railways out of private hands there is not a single case of complete and permanent abandonment of state ownership by any country of which we have record. Peru furn-

ishes a case of temporary abandonment, but in giving concessions to the private corporations the Peruvian Government has stipulated that at the end of 1973 the lines will revert to the state, and during the final 17 years of the lease the government is to receive fifty per cent. of the net profits. The Government of Cuba, which furnishes another instance of partial abandonment, still owns one short line.

Remarkable Development in Recent Years

There are all degrees and conditions of state ownership and operation. Some countries have bought up the private lines and added to these under outright ownership, operation and construction; others, as in the case of Austria, have state owned lines and also have privately owned lines, which are operated by the state, besides lines which are both privately owned and privately operated. A return presented to the British House of Commons last year shows that out of 42 foreign countries reported upon, 32 have one or more of these forms of government ownership, while out of 23 self-governing dominions and crown colonies (including India), composing the British Empire, no less than 18 have state ownership. This return is not complete, as it does not give the railways in the colonial possessions of foreign governments. As it stands it shows that in a grand total of 424,232 miles of railway in these various countries the movement for state ownership has already advanced to the extent that 174,917 miles are operated by governments. A better measure of the advance in state ownership and operation, as shown by the return, is that up to and including the year 1880 only about 10,000 miles of railway had come under government ownership in all countries in the world.

Leaving out of view the cases of Canada, the United States and Great Britain, the following is a table showing the extent to which state ownership, along with state operation of privately owned lines, has obtained in a few of the countries, in comparison with private ownership and operation, the

figures being taken from the British return referred to:—

| | State Ownership and Operation. Miles. | Private Ownership and Operation. Miles. |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Austria-Hungary .. | 22,501 | 4,467 |
| Belgium .. | 2,681 | 218 |
| Brazil .. | 6,405 | 3,020 |
| Chili .. | 1,982 | 1,977 |
| China .. | 3,110 | 2,670 |
| Denmark .. | 1,251 | 1,040 |
| Egypt .. | 1,913 | |
| France .. | 5,497 | 19,445 |
| Germany .. | 34,427 | 2,393 |
| Italy .. | 8,275 | 56 |
| Japan .. | 5,023 | 294 |
| Norway .. | 1,921 | 296 |
| Russia .. | 28,400 | 11,800 |
| Finland .. | 2,083 | 187 |
| Sweden .. | 2,745 | 5,839 |
| Switzerland .. | 1,698 | 1,195 |

In the British dominions, the date of returns being 1911, the exhibit is as follows:—

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Australia .. | 16,079 | 1,934 |
| New Zealand .. | 2,808 | 29 |
| South Africa .. | 7,548 | 545 |
| Rhodesia .. | 2,351 | |
| Crown colonies and protectorates .. | 3,525 | 245 |
| India and Indian native states .. | 28,599 | |
| Canada .. | 2,120 | 26,278 |

Canada has now in all about 30,000 miles in operation.

The railways in Rhodesia are here classed among the state-owned, because the company operating them is in reality a department of the British South Africa Company, which administers that country under a charter. In the case of India, the situation is as follows: 6,874 miles of railway are owned and operated by the general government; 18,245 miles are operated by the government, tho owned by private companies; 1,662 miles are owned and operated by the governments of the native states; 1,648 miles owned privately, but operated by the native state governments, and 170 miles operated by district boards.

Newfoundland, not included in this list, has 637 miles of railway owned by the government, but operated by the R. G. Reid Company.

State Ownership in British Colonies

Of the seventeen British crown colonies and protectorates, no less than twelve operate their railways under direct government ownership. The summary of all this is that, out of 65 states and colonies reported on, no less than 50 have reached the stage of whole or partial ownership.

The Last Strongholds of Private Ownership

It is a peculiar fact that one-half of the mileage and one-half of the capital of the railways of the world are in those countries that have not yet adopted state ownership—Great Britain, United States and Canada. Some form of state ownership in these countries is only a question of time, and that conviction is settling on the minds of many of the far-seeing managers and owners, and even of observers who are opposed to the change. For example, W. M. Ackworth, the well-known English authority on railways, in his introduction to "The Railways and the Traders," says: "From China to Peru, the nations of the world have, after somewhat more than half a century's experience, finally decided either that their governments shall own and work the railways, or at least that in return for a generous measure of state support their railways shall acknowledge an equally ample measure of state control."

S. O. Dunn, the editor of The Railway Age Gazette, himself also an opponent of state ownership, says in his work, "American Transportation Question," dealing with the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission: "One class apprehends that regulation will be too weak and ineffective to remedy the shortcomings of a private ownership and operation. Another class fears that regulation will be so unintelligent and drastic that it will take the life out of railway managers, make rates inelastic and ill adapted to commercial needs, repel capital from the business and cause the service rendered to deteriorate. These two classes, while anticipating such different immediate results, concur in thinking that its ultimate result will be government ownership."

In Great Britain

It is coming in Great Britain, because thinking men are discovering that the high freight rates under private ownership are playing as large a part as the tariffs of foreign countries in displacing British goods in the markets of the world. The fact that in Germany, where both railways and canals are under state ownership, goods are laid down at the seaboard from distances of 400 miles cheaper than the private ownership railways of Great Britain charge for a run of 40 miles to a seaboard in some districts, will show the trend of things, but in spite of the fact that the value of British railway stocks have fallen in value £300,000,000 in the last twenty years, the railway directors still cling to their dividends, failing to see that the railway is essentially a unit, and that the multiplication of lines in the same city with their costly terminals and unnecessary trains is self-destructive, for even motor wagons are taking their profitable local traffic to make the situation worse. The appointment of the royal commission last year to take up the whole question of the relation of the railway to the state is simply the precursor of state ownership in Great Britain.

In the United States

In the United States the creation of the interstate commerce commission brought to an end "the public be damned" theory of former days by effective control of rates and the supersession of those discriminations and preferences by which a privately owned road was able to ruin in a year or two the business of a firm worth millions. But in the United States there has been more public spirit of recent years in the administration of the railways than in most other countries, and it is a question whether any appreciable reduction of freight rates can be expected for a time, as the result of government ownership. This is not because such reduction is physically impossible, but because of the fallacy of state taxation on railways. Forty-four states out of forty-eight impose more or less state

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The Mail Bag

SEEKS INFORMATION

Editor, Guide:—I am just a young farmer's son and have never taken any interest in politics or our government until this last year. I have not even had a vote for one party or the other, but will have at the next election. I have been studying the matter closely this year past, but there are some things I do not understand to my satisfaction, and I am writing you to see if you will enlighten me on the subject, either directly by letter or indirectly thru the columns of The Guide. The first is: Do you think Direct Legislation would benefit the people of this province? Direct Legislation, as I understand it, consists of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. Well, by the Referendum the people would have to vote every spring, after the closing of the legislature, upon all bills passed by the house. It would be practically like a provincial election every spring. Would not this form an opening for more corrupt practices in the province? No doubt fifty per cent. of the electorate of Manitoba wouldn't understand a lot of these bills when they would read them, for some of them would take a Philadelphia lawyer to understand. So here would be a chance for the corrupt men of Manitoba to persuade these ignorant or indifferent voters to vote to please them, whether it would be good for the country or not. Can you tell me if Direct Legislation has been a success in Oregon and other places where it is in operation? I have heard several statements regarding this, but can get very little proof of its success or an official statement. I would like to be informed upon Direct Legislation in its three parts, i.e., Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

Second, Free Trade.—No doubt Free Trade with the States would benefit the western farmers in the implement line

and most likely fetch the manufacturers' profits down to about normal. We do an immense trade with the U.S. Now, if we had Free Trade would it reduce the Canadian revenue to such an extent as to harm the entire people of Canada in the end? If we had Free Trade with the States would we get any better price for our wheat? I see by the latest wheat prices that there is about three cents difference per bushel between Winnipeg and Minneapolis. Now, if we had Free Trade and shipped to Minneapolis, would not it cost more than three cents per bushel to ship it from Winnipeg to Minneapolis? I suppose the farmer would have to pay the freight, directly if he shipped himself, or indirectly if he shipped thru some company, because the company would deduct enough from the purchase price to pay the freight.

Now, then, hoping you will show me my mistakes in these matters, and will give me any information explaining the advantages and disadvantages of same thru The Guide. No doubt it will help others to decide upon the matter, as well as myself.

HORACE MACDONALD.

Miniota, Man.

NOTE.—In reply to our correspondent we would say that he is mistaken in thinking that under the Referendum the people would have to vote upon all bills passed by the Legislature at the close of each session. The draft bill which the Manitoba Direct Legislation League has prepared provides that a referendum may be taken on any bill (excepting emergency measures necessary for the public health and safety) providing a petition for such a referendum is presented to the government and signed by five per cent. of the electors of Manitoba within ninety days after the close of the session. It is further

provided that special elections to vote on referenda shall not be held oftener than once in two years. It will thus be seen that the people will not be continually called upon to vote and that bills will not have to be voted upon until a very considerable number of people make a protest. It is true that a large number of bills passed by parliaments and legislatures are very difficult to understand. In fact lawyers and judges often disagree as to the meaning of our laws, and heavy expenses are incurred by the people in legal battles upon points of law. The Manitoba Government has even been known to carry a case to the Privy Council in England in order to find out the meaning of a law which has been passed by the Manitoba Legislature. Under a proper system of Direct Legislation any bill that was to be submitted to the people would have to be printed and distributed to the voters. Experience shows that where the Referendum is in force, the people have a habit of rejecting bills which they do not understand, and this results in the laws being written in simple language and made so plain that any person of ordinary intelligence may see exactly what they mean. There is no question that Direct Legislation has been a very great success from the point of view of the common people both in Switzerland and in those States to the South where it is in force. The only people who are opposed to Direct Legislation in those countries where it is used are the special interests, who object to their privileges being curtailed.

Turning to the second question the fact must be faced that if Free Trade were established another system of raising the revenue of the Dominion would have to be established. Space will not permit here to go into a full discussion of the various systems of taxation

which might be substituted, but for our part we are fully convinced that the best method for raising all the public revenues, municipal, provincial and federal, is the taxation of unimproved land values, a system which would place no burden upon any industry, and that would raise all revenues required by taking into the public treasury a portion or the whole of the increase in land values, created by the increase of population and the construction of roads, railways and other public works and the general progress of the community.

It is admitted on all hands that the price of wheat in Canada would be a few cents higher if the United States market was open to the Canadian grain growers, and we would point out that altho the difference between Winnipeg and Minneapolis prices is not very great at the present time when our Canadian farmers have very little grain to ship, the difference in favor of Minneapolis is always considerably greater in the fall when our wheat is being placed on the market. It is true that the farmer pays the freight on his wheat, but if the Minneapolis market were open to us there is no doubt that the same freight rate would prevail from the Western Provinces to Minneapolis and Duluth, as from the same points to Fort William.

If our correspondent will look up the back numbers of The Guide and will read this paper week by week as it appears, he will find many articles from time to time dealing more fully with all of these questions.—Editor.

FARMERS' CANDIDATES

Editor, Guide:—I have just read the article of Levi Thomson, M.P., in reference to your suggestion on the cover page of The Guide of February 11, and

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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

HOMEMAKERS' CONVENTION

More than a hundred strong the delegates from the Homemakers Clubs of Saskatchewan met in convention in Saskatoon, May 26 to 29. There followed a very strenuous four days with sessions, ultimately, three times daily, but the women enjoyed every minute to the full and went home with minds crammed with new ideas and hearts overflowing with pleasant memories.

Practically every phase of life was touched upon in the many excellent addresses delivered to the convention by the various able speakers. The sessions were opened on Tuesday afternoon by very cordial addresses of welcome from President Murray and Dean Ruth-erford. At the suggestion of Miss DeLury, Mrs. T. W. Wright, Grenfell, was appointed to preside the first day, to be succeeded at the different sessions by the following women: Mrs. Wilcox, North Regina; Mrs. Elliott, Bradwell; Mrs. Cartridge, Grand Coulee; Mrs. Dayton, Virden, Manitoba; Mrs. Elliott, Wolseley, and Mrs. Barnard, Theodore.

Two able addresses followed, one by Mrs. Dracas, of Paynton, on "Environment," and one by Professor Baker on "Poultry for Profit," which concluded a very interesting and profitable first session.

Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Brown visited the convention on Wednesday afternoon and the former gave an interesting and vigorous address on the need of citizens who have the best welfare of the province at heart.

Mrs. A. V. Thomas, of Winnipeg, the first organizer of the Homemakers Clubs, spoke to the convention feelingly from the depths of a long country experience on the problem of "Learning to live together in neighborhoods, clubs and homes." Her address was followed by one from W. W. Thompson, on the extremely practical subject of "Co-operative marketing of eggs and dairy produce in order that the cost of production and distribution should be decreased and the returns increased." Mrs. T. W. Wright, of Grenfell, had practical and very necessary advice to give on "First aid to the injured," as had also Mrs. Robertson, of Bradwell, on the ever-vexed problem of "Child-training."

On Thursday the Homemakers were spoken to by Miss Mary Ard Mackenzie, who had travelled all the way from Ottawa to explain the scheme of the Lady Grey District Nursing, whereby any isolated community may have the invaluable services of a trained nurse.

Upon hearing Miss Isabel Armstrong's address on "Our Opportunities," the convention resolved to take up rural welfare work. A stimulus to work towards broader activities was given these clubs thru the address of Miss Mary Mantle, of Regina, who dealt with the activities of many bodies of organized women.

At this same session Professor Snell, of the Saskatoon Normal School, made an eloquent appeal for a broader and fuller life in rural communities, and Norman Ross, of Indian Head, turned the heads of his audience with the thoughts of the beauty which a little thought and patience could bring about on the prairies, and finally Mrs. Ellie, Highworth, told of an ideal club-room, stirring envious feelings in the bosoms of her hearers, which, it is hoped, will blossom into equally praiseworthy achievement.

Friday was crowded with good things for the conventioners, beginning in the morning with an address from Dr. M. M. Seymour, provincial medical health officer, in which he outlined the course to be followed in controlling contagious diseases and decreasing infant mortality.

Mrs. Dayton, in her delightfully chatty manner, told of the work of the Home Economics Societies of Manitoba and her address was rich in suggestions for other organizations. Miss Day, Supervisor of Domestic Science in Re-

gina public schools, spoke on "Household Bacteriology;" T. N. Perrett, of Regina, on "The trend of modern education," and Miss Josephine Nugent, of Canora, on "The relation of drama and life." In the evening Professor Bracken addressed the delegates on the experimental work of the Department of Agriculture. We must not forget to mention either that in the afternoon the visitors were the guests of Mrs. Walter Murray at a very delightful afternoon tea.

Altogether, then, it was a very busy time for the Homemaker folk, but one that is certain to stay with all who were present as a happy memory thru-out the whole year.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

DEMOCRACY A GROWTH

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am an occasional reader of the Homemakers page and a sincere admirer of its aggressive democratic spirit. I have been an advocate of equal suffrage as long as I have held an definite opinion on the subject, but I have often wondered how intelligent women would feel if granted the vote, only to find it as barren and empty as a last year's bird's nest.

Let me illustrate what I mean. I have been a Canadian citizen for four years and during that time have voted at every election I was able to attend, but I am not conscious of having exercised one whit more political influence than the horses that hauled me to the polls. Why? Because in every case I was compelled to select between two candidates I had no more hand in nominating than you had and over whom I had no more control after election than a Hindu.

In advocating equal suffrage I refuse even to consider whether woman is man's equal, his inferior, or his superior. If women must obey the laws, they should have a hand in framing them. If women must pay taxes, they should have a hand in levying them. Anything short of that is not democracy. The visible form of democracy is "A government of the people, by the people and for the people." A government of all the people by half of the people is not democracy and never was or will be.

But in Canada we haven't a government by even half, or one-fourth, or one-tenth of the people. I hold myself as effectively disfranchised as you are. What shall it profit a woman to gain the vote when she must choose at the election between two candidates, each bound fast and responsible to his party machine?

You point to the shining example of the States that have given their women the vote. Are you aware that this is but one phase of a democratic advance that has also given Direct Nominations, Direct Legislation, the Recall and workable corrupt practice laws that are now working for propo-

rtional representation? These have been found necessary to render effective both men's and women's votes. The women's movement in the United States has been on foot for two generations and has found itself of necessity broadening out to grapple such diverse questions as municipal sanitation, factory regulations, child labor, social settlements, school improvements, public amusements, prison reform and a hundred other civic questions. It has been compelled to choose its friends and to know and meet its enemies, and because in a few places it has done all this in a democratic spirit, it has secured a franchise that carries a real power.

Go on agitating for the vote and I am with you, but in the name of suffering humanity, I beg you not to be satisfied with a shell from which any mullet-headed politician can extract all the meat. Learn what others have found necessary to make their vote effective after they got it. The women of Canada, some of them, are laboring impatiently to secure the vote, forgetful that they have a far greater task to prepare themselves for the wise exercise of that power when they get it. There is only one kind of slavery in the world and that is the slavery of ignorance, and the voting power alone is no remedy. It is not enough to say the women are as competent as the men. I speak from personal knowledge when I say that not one man in ten in Saskatchewan last fall knew any more about Direct Legislation than the horses they drove. Can you see why the vote I exercise is an empty bauble? Is that the kind of a vote you want?

Democracy, like Christianity, is not an institution, but a spirit. Seek it first "and all these things shall be added unto you." Is not this a fertile field for the new W. G. A. to cultivate? Sincerely yours,

GEO. W. ATKINSON.

BELIEVES IN PUNISHMENT

Dear Miss Bynon:—For two or three years I have been a close reader of your Homemakers page and have often felt like writing. Being a mother of quite a few small children, I like to read the different remarks on their bringing up. One finds such different treatment needed for each one that I like to read other women's experience and manner of training their own.

I thought "Norma's" letter of May 13 just splendid and thoroughly believe in all she says. Don't you think that children of a wild, but loving, disposition need more gentleness, yet firmness? Still, I believe in corporal punishment when they get extremely bad. After all the teachers have many natures to contend with. I should like to see what "Norma" thinks to this. I do think one cannot bring up children alone, but have to look to a higher power for help.

Now must close. Some time I will

send some recipes. I liked your article on "Boys" about two months back, Miss Beynon. I cut it out, I thought it so good. I wish you would write more letters on children.

AMETHYST.

OPERATING FOR ADENOIDS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am writing with hopes that my past experience may be of use to any worried mother whose child may be troubled with adenoids, a trouble a child often becomes subject to after weaning it from the mother's breast for cow's milk.

I advise them to take the child to some noted specialist in a neighboring city, after which operation and treatment the child overcomes the trouble for good. It is not the expense that counts so much but the suffering of the little ones that pierce the heart of a loving mother. I speak from experience, as my little girl of three underwent two operations for adenoids, by local doctors, but without success. After a period of another year's suffering I took her, thru advice, to a specialist in Calgary, and she is fine now and no more sore throat or tonsilitis, as her throat was cleaned out entirely by electricity.

I thereby advise all mothers when at times of such trouble of little ones an operation is advised, to take the little ones to a specialist in a city, as the trouble will never then come back, and is but one operation where, with other doctors, the trouble keeps coming back.

A WELL-WISHER.

EGG RECIPES

Scotch Eggs

One cup of lean cooked ham chopped very fine; six hard-boiled eggs. Cook one-third of a cup of stale bread-crumbs in one-third of a cup of milk to a smooth paste. Mix it with the ham; add half a teaspoonful of mixed mustard, half a saltspoonful of cayenne pepper, and one raw egg. Mix well. Remove the shells from the eggs, and cover with the mixture. Fry in hot fat for two minutes. Drain, and serve hot or cold for lunch or picnics. Cut them into halves lengthwise, and arrange each half on a bed of fine parsley. The contrast between the green, red, white and yellow gives a very pretty effect.

Creole Eggs

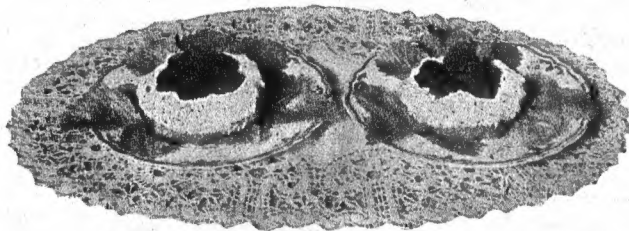
Stew one can of tomatoes and one green pepper, shredded, until the tomato is reduced one-half; turn on a serving-dish, arrange on the tomato five rounds of toast, and upon each of these a poached egg. Melt and brown two tablespoonfuls of butter, add one tablespoonful of vinegar or lemon juice, and, when the liquid boils, pour the sauce over the eggs; sprinkle with salt and pepper and serve at once.

Canuck Egg Toast

Sprinkle fresh toast with walnut, mushroom, or any savory catsup, then heap on it scrambled eggs in which milk has been used, and on top put a generous layer of grated cheese; season with pepper and salt, and put under the oven flame of a gas stove. Let the cheese brown, then remove from oven and garnish the top with slices cut from black pickled walnuts, or a few capers or with thin strips of pimentos, or chopped chives.

India Curried Eggs

Cut hard-boiled eggs in halves; then fry one small chopped onion and one chopped apple in hot butter; add one-fourth cup of pounded almonds and one pint of milk, mixed with one-half tablespoonful of cornstarch. Season with salt and a dessertspoonful of curry powder. Let cook ten minutes; then add the eggs. Let all get very hot. Serve with croutons; garnish with fresh parsley.



Strawberry Sandwiches

Strawberry Sandwiches—Beat three eggs, whites and yolks together, until foamy, then beat in by degrees one and a half cupfuls of sifted granulated sugar. Add half a cupful of milk or water, and two cupfuls of flour with which has been twice sifted two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a half teaspoonful of salt. Bake in a sheet for twenty-five minutes, then cut in squares about the size of small slices of bread, split and insert hulled, rinsed

and sweetened strawberries, but do not sweeten until just ready to insert or they will be mushy. Arrange a layer of berries on top of the cake, sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve with sweet cream, or whip the cream and just as you are ready to serve pile the squares with it. The cake should be made the same day it is to be used. Raspberries, blackberries or peaches may be substituted for strawberries.

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toothache you would call on a dentist. Why? Because these men are all specialists in their line, and you rely upon their judgment and skill.

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Alfalfa for Western Canada

By J. E. GUSTUS

Preparing the Seed-bed for Alfalfa

A thrifty stand of alfalfa is so valuable and desirable that you simply cannot afford to chance failure. You have probably bought high-grade, hardy seed, and it cost money. No matter how good the seed, it cannot produce a good stand of alfalfa unless it is planted in a seed-bed that is made properly, and is in the pink of condition at the time of seeding. With a poorly-prepared seed-bed, alfalfa has been obliged to "turn the cold shoulder" on many, altho she probably did as well for them as they deserved.

The Feed Value

"What gives alfalfa its high feed value?"

The feeding value of alfalfa is based upon its protein content, as is also that of other feeds. The following is a scientific comparison of the actual feeding values of different feeds, based upon the amount of digestible nutrients they supply:—

| Feed | Value per Ton |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Fresh Alfalfa | \$ 7.00 |
| Fresh Clover | 5.96 |
| Alfalfa Hay | 20.16 |
| Clover Hay | 14.12 |
| Timothy Hay | 9.80 |
| Cowpea Hay | 19.76 |
| Wheat Bran | 22.80 |
| Shelled Corn | 20.16 |

It will be seen that, from a feeding standpoint alfalfa is more than twice as valuable as timothy, and exactly the same as shelled corn. A good stand of

were used and the alfalfa was cut for hay each year. Ben DeGray, of Louisiana, produced twenty-three bales of cotton weighing 575 pounds each on eighteen acres the season after an eleven-year-old field of alfalfa had been plowed under. The field had been in cotton several years previous to seeding the alfalfa and had not given more than one-half bale of cotton to the acre in any one season. It is also reported that a field in Colorado, which had grown luxuriant alfalfa for years, yielded over 100 bushels per acre of wheat the season after the alfalfa had been plowed up. All legumes are soil-enrichers, but, owing to its remarkable root system, alfalfa takes front rank as such.

Reason for Deep Plowing

"Why is it necessary to plow deep for alfalfa?"

To insure a good start for the root system, a deep, well tilled seed-bed is of first importance. In France, we are told, alfalfa growers plow twenty inches deep, and many in the States now use deep tilling machines, plowing from ten to sixteen inches in depth for alfalfa, corn, etc. With our types of soil, most of which are underlaid with fairly porous clay, plowing to such depths is unnecessary, about eight inches being a fair average. It must not be forgotten, however, that a loose seed-bed is not suited for alfalfa planting, hence the bed should be well firmed by packing, either with the ordinary corrugated



ALFALFA GROWN FOR SEED

A 20-acre field on the farm of R. McLaren, Maymont, Sask.

alfalfa will produce three tons of hay each season, the feeding value of which is equal to a little more than 107 bushels of shelled corn, or \$60.48 per acre. The feeding value of timothy being \$9.80 per ton, with a probable average yield of two tons per acre, we have \$19.60 per season, leaving a balance in favor of alfalfa of \$40.88.

The Kansas experiment station has recently published the following comparison of the digestible nutrients in alfalfa and four other forage crops:—

| | Protein in 100 lbs. | Carbohydrates in 100 lbs. |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Alfalfa Hay | 11.0 lbs. | 39.6 lbs. |
| Clover Hay | 6.8 lbs. | 35.8 lbs. |
| Timothy Hay | 2.8 lbs. | 43.4 lbs. |
| Cowpea Hay | 10.8 lbs. | 36.8 lbs. |
| Wheat Bran | 12.2 lbs. | 39.2 lbs. |

A Soil Enricher

"Is alfalfa growing hard on the land?"

Not only does alfalfa produce the most valuable hay known, but it is a constant soil-enricher. Results at the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station show that on irrigated land the effect of alfalfa was to increase the value per acre of succeeding crops as follows: Potatoes, \$16; oats, \$16; Wheat, from \$8 to \$12. No fertilizers

packer or with the sub-surface implement, followed by rolling. Such treatment restores the capillarity in the cultivated soil, and facilitates decomposition of vegetable matter plowed under. If the field contains such depressions as pot-holes or burn-outs, floating would be the remedy for this; in any event frequent harrowing should follow packing and rolling, to conserve moisture, destroy weeds, and to provide a granular mulch in which to deposit the seed. With apologies to Ben Franklin, a final word about deep plowing may be offered: Plow deep, while sluggards sleep, and you shall have alfalfa to sell and keep.

Sowing Alfalfa

"Which is the best method of sowing alfalfa?"

The "trick" is easy, but the cheapest and most satisfactory way is probably to use a grass-seed attachment on your grain drill. By using this uniform results will be obtained, and if the drill be driven with care, avoiding the ugly "skips" so often seen in grain fields, and which promote weed growth, the alfalfa field will present a pleasing and uniform appearance. If the attachment be used, its little seed-spouts should be set to throw the seed behind the discs of the drill, as by scattering it in front of

Continued on Page 17

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

IMPLEMENT SALES COMMISSION

The first public session of the royal commission appointed by the Provincial Government for the purpose of investigating the manner in which the sale of agricultural implements is carried on in Saskatchewan will be held in the court-house at Prince Albert on Friday, June 19, and the second at Shellbrook, on Saturday, June 20. The later meetings will be held between July 15 and August 15, at various centres in the province, at dates to be arranged by a sub-committee composed of Hon. A. Turgeon, Attorney General, and J. A. Maharg, President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association.

At a meeting of the commission held at the Parliament Building last evening the whole scope of the inquiry was discussed, and it was decided to make detailed arrangements for the public sessions at once. Hon. Mr. Justice Newlands was appointed chairman of the commission and will preside at all sittings. The sub-committee will give full particulars of the program in the very near future, duly advising the public of the dates on which the commission will sit.

The task which devolves upon the commissioners is a heavy one. At the last session of the legislature the select committee on agriculture advised that an exhaustive inquiry be made into the conditions surrounding the sale of farm machinery, and asked that the government secure a full report upon the question in all its aspects, with a view to the introduction of legislation at the next session of the assembly which shall remove all inequities which may at present prevail. The locals in the vicinity of Prince Albert and Shellbrook should take immediate action in this matter and make arrangements to have representatives appear before the commission at their sessions in these towns. It is understood that the evidence submitted at these early sessions will largely decide the character of the inquiry into this subject. Evidence should be presented on all phases of the implement sales question. Such matters as skilled or tricky salesmanship, verbal pledges by salesmen which have been unfulfilled or guarantees not made good should be brought before the Commission in full detail. All phases of the many and varied methods employed by collectors in securing payment for implements should be fully ventilated.

The Saskatchewan Association in convention has been demanding legislation on this question, and the government has answered by the appointment of a commission of inquiry. The responsibility now rests with the Grain Growers to make good their case and to show by the character and abundance of their evidence that real abuse is practised in this connection and that a very real remedy is needed in the shape of restrictive legislation.

J. B. M.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES

Considerable correspondence has come to the head office with regard to the formation of Women's Auxiliaries in

connection with the locals of our association. In order to give full information to all who are interested in this phase of the association's work, I am publishing herewith the following letter and my reply thereto.

J. B. M.

The men in our neighborhood have formed The Star of the West G.G.A. Now, we women wish to form a women's meeting in connection with the same.

Will you kindly send us a copy of the constitution used by the Women Grain Growers, and give us any information along that line which you think will help us out in organizing.

Thanking you in anticipation.

MRS. R. A. DALE,
Biggar.

Dear Madam:—I have your interesting favor of May 30, wherein you state that the men in your neighborhood have formed The Star of the West G.G.A., and that your women wish to organize a women's meeting in connection with the same.

Under the constitution of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. there is extended to women exactly the same status as to men. They become members of the association in precisely the same way—by paying their dollar membership fee into some local association. Practising what we preach, we have fully enfranchised women in the association, where they have the same right to hold office as the men. It has proven expedient, however, to form at many points what are known as Women's Auxiliaries. The membership of these is made up of lady members of the association in good standing. These auxiliaries have the right to hold separate meetings, administer their own finances, reserving in their own treasury that half of the membership fee which does not require to be remitted to the central office. They can raise money and expend it as they see fit, elect their own delegates to the annual convention, and they are eligible for any office in the central executive.

A special department for the directing of the activities of our Women's Auxiliaries was formed at the Moose Jaw convention, with its own officers and board of directors. The provincial president is Mrs. Violet McNaughtan, of Piche, while Miss Erma Stocking, of Delisle, is the secretary-treasurer.

At any point where there are ten or more lady members of a local association they may form themselves into a Women's Auxiliary, and it is desirable that all contemplating such action should put themselves into communication with Miss Stocking, the secretary. All membership fees belonging to the Central should be remitted direct to the Central office. This office, by instruction of the last annual convention, made a grant of \$500 to the Women's Auxiliary for the prosecution of that department of the association's work.

Full information with regard to a program regulating the activities of Women's Auxiliaries thruout the Province may be had by communicating with the provincial secretary of the Women's Auxiliaries. Correspondence in this connection which is intended for publication in the Saskatchewan page of The Guide should be sent to Miss Erma Stocking, who will forward same to the Central secretary.

Fraternally yours,
J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Enclosed you will find \$5 as payment for admission fees to W.G.G.A.

MRS. JOHN SHIEL, Sec.,
Storthoaks W.G.G.A.

THIRTY MILES FROM RAILWAY

I am sending you \$1 for membership tickets, twenty-five of which I have received. I also received literature on

co-operation, and we hope to do something definite about it at our next meeting next week. I am glad to be able to tell you that our membership is increasing every meeting. We have now thirty-three, but the bad state of the roads has kept the people residing at a distance from attending regularly. We are thirty miles from the railway and get our mail only twice a week and it is hard to keep the people interested. However, I am not going to rest until I have got at least two-thirds of the people as members of our branch.

Thanking you for past favors and prompt attention to our appeals.

PERCY HEUGH, Sec.,
LacVert Association.

A GOOD START

We held a meeting in the Avery school, Glenbush, on April 11, and organized a branch of the Grain Growers' Co-operative Association and enrolled twenty-seven members. We appointed a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, also six directors.

G. H. Reynolds used The Guide largely, reading many interesting pieces therefrom, and pressing upon his hearers the importance of taking The Guide.

On April 15 we went up to Medstead and tried to bring before the people the grand opportunity of co-operation. They were very much interested, and will likely either join with us or form a branch at Medstead.

H. THOMPSON,
Sec., Glenbush G.G.A.

Enclosed find \$17 fee for thirty-four members. The following officers have been elected for 1914: President, Frank H. Day; vice-president, Austin Hodgins; sec.-treas., Freeman Day; directors, J. S. Carr, John Hepburn, James Stevenson, A. Nullett, R. H. Clarke, J. D. Poston.

FREEMAN DAY,
Sec., Dobson Association.

At a meeting held in the Kantenville school house on Saturday, March 28, the farmers of our district organized a local branch of the Grain Growers' Association. The following officers were elected: President, Jos. H. Prefontaine; vice-president, J. Cecil McBride; sec.-treas., H. Morgan Moyer; directors, Jno. L. Anderson, A. I. Kanten, Eric Moe, Menno Moyer, Julius A. Borgerson.

H. MORGAN MOYER,
Sec., Hilarity Association.

Enclosed find postal note for 50 cents for one more new member. "Watch us grow."

MRS. H. L. PEARSON,
Sec., Keeler G.G.A.

A NEW ASSOCIATION

A meeting was held in our school house recently for the purpose of forming a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Thirty farmers were present. Mr. Buckenham occupied the chair, and Mr. Culforth, of Deervalley gave an instructive address on what the association is doing for the farmers in the Province of Saskatchewan. His address was greatly appreciated by all present. Mr. Campbell, of Middleton, read a letter from J. B. Musselman, the Central secretary.

The following officers were appointed: President, A. Hodge; vice-president, J. Went; secretary, Thos. Buckenham; directors, Leon Vangoeder, G. Darkins, Mr. Swan, T. Norris, Jr.

THOS. W. BUCKENHAM,
Sec., Standard Hill Ass'n.

A W.G.G.A.

The women of Sandford Dene G.G.A. have organized, with twelve paid up members, and I am herewith enclosing \$6 membership fees due you.

OLGA M. HOLMBERG,
Secretary.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent

THE ALBERTA SECTION

A brief explanation as to the aims and objects of this page and the regulations in regard to same may be of interest to our readers. Recently two or three letters of complaint have been forwarded to Winnipeg, and as the matter really referred to this office, have, of course, been sent on to me.

Having regard to the regulations in connection with the publishing of matter on this page, our secretaries will please note that all matter for publication in this section must be forwarded to the Central Office, where it is put up in proper form and forwarded to Winnipeg for the following week's issue on Tuesday of each week. Secondly, the amount of space allowed us, whether two, three or four columns, is regulated by instructions from The Guide office at Winnipeg. I might point out that the reason it is at times found necessary to cut down the space allowed us is on account of the cost. In the heavy advertising season, you will notice that The Guide runs sometimes to as much as forty pages, while in the slack season it is necessary to cut the paper down considerably, and the different portions of the paper are reduced pro rata. It is during this period that you will find the provincial sections, including Alberta, will only run to two or three columns. The idea, prevalent in some quarters, that the short page is due to carelessness, or even worse, on the part of this office is incorrect. We always use all the space which the management of The Guide is able to give us.

The aim and object of the Alberta Section of The Guide is to provide live, readable matter, showing what our most progressive unions are doing, how they manage to increase and maintain their membership, and in general make themselves a benefit to their members and the community in general. Our object is to disseminate this information among all our unions and the members thereof, so that those who are not so fortunate in having a live, up-to-date union may learn what other unions are doing who have made a success of things and in that way help themselves. There appears to be an impression abroad that this page should be run more in the form of an editorial page, or a Mail Bag column, where resolutions and discussions on various matters should be given full space. It might be well to mention that, while I am nominally editor of this page, the Executive of this Association act in an advisory capacity and from time to time make suggestions in regard to same. It is in accordance with their wishes that the present policy has been laid down.

In conclusion, we are anxious to make this Alberta Section as interesting as it is possible for us to do to the majority of our readers. We welcome any suggestions for its improvement, and the same will be given full attention at the next regular monthly meeting of our Executive.

P. P. W.

VETERAN LOCAL STRONG

One of the most active unions of the U.F.A. is Veteran, which has held six meetings during the winter, all being well attended, the average attendance being over fifty. The membership has more than doubled, and now stands at 145, all in good standing. Since the organization of the union three years ago, thru lack of railway facilities and also of the cash, they have been able to do very little co-operative buying, but have established themselves on a firm basis and since the organization of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company and the building of an elevator at Veteran, a practical demonstration has been given the members of what can be accomplished by organization and co-operation. With the return of the delegates from the Lethbridge convention the old enthusiasm was stirred up, and subsequent attendance at the meetings has convinced them that

it is most important that every local should send at least one delegate to the annual convention and more if possible, as the average U.F.A. member does not realize the strength of our organization until he has attended a convention. With increased attendance at the meetings, a number of lively and interesting discussions have been held, the principal ones being "Free Trade vs. Protection" (resulting in two votes being cast for Protection), "Co-operation or Competition," "Berrywater Local Resolution," and a general discussion at two meetings on the advisability of starting a local co-operative retail store at Veteran. Opinion on this question is considerably divided, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that with the Co-operative Elevator Company handling flour, feed, lumber and several other staple articles, a venture on such a touchy proposition as a co-operative store at the present would be unwise and, in comparison with the setback the local would receive in case of failure, the risk would be altogether unwarranted. At the fortnightly dances \$51.70 has been cleared to date, while at a benefit dance given for a member in need thru sickness in his family, the hall and music being given free, exactly \$100 was raised and turned over to him. At the different meetings held by the union a number of local by-laws were instituted, in regard to the auditing of books, bonding of secretary-treasurer, etc. A blackboard five feet square has also been put up on the main street for the purpose of advertising U.F.A. meetings, etc. It was also decided to start a library in connection with the Department of Extension Work, Alberta University, Edmonton, and a committee was appointed to have same ready for circulation by next winter. A committee was also appointed to interview the Veteran Board of Trade and request their active assistance in a determined effort to secure the holding of a short course school of agriculture for Veteran next year. Arrangements have also been made to hold joint celebrations on July 1 with the Board of Trade and baseball team.

BUY WOVEN WIRE

Prominent Heights Local has decided to order a supply of woven wire from the Grain Growers' Company, this action being decided upon at the last meeting. One new member was admitted to the local.

PANDORA ACTIVE

Pandora Local is an active one. Situated in the country nearly forty miles north of the main line of the C.P.R. the settlement cannot be described as an old one, and early in 1913 the farmers decided that the time had come for a branch of the U.F.A. Now, at its first anniversary, Pandora has over 60 members and is still growing. It was ahead of the Association in throwing open the doors to the ladies. A good dance was held a short time ago at which over 200 were in attendance, and everyone enjoyed themselves.

ROCKY COULEE SAVES \$700

C. Blunden, secretary of the Rocky Coulee Union No. 105, reports that they have now a membership of 44 and meet every two weeks. He states that they have saved the members the sum of \$700 since the beginning of the year, by co-operative purchasing. They have purchased coal, fence posts, bluestone, formaldehyde and hogs, and are now waiting for a carload of fence wire.

LOMOND PICNIC JULY 10

H. J. Duffy, secretary of Lomond Union No. 562, requests us to mention the fact that their picnic will be held on July 10, at Lomond townsite, on section 14-6-20, west of 4th Mer., and they hope to have as large an attendance as possible.

HINDVILLE CO-OPERATING

John Fortune, secretary of Hindville Union No. 546, reports that there appears to be a growing interest among the members of that local, and that they are now beginning to realize that it pays to be united. They have purchased a carload of fence wire co-operatively and are now taking orders for a carload of lumber, thereby not only benefiting themselves, but showing outsiders what a good live union is able to do.

EDWELL DOING THINGS

F. J. Powell, secretary of Edwell Union No. 53, reports that that union held a well attended meeting in the schoolhouse on May 13, with President T. J. Walton in the chair. A letter was read from the president of the U.F.A. congratulating the organization on the splendid increase in local unions and urging the necessity of co-operation. The twine question was considered at this meeting, the members deciding to purchase Belfast twine thru The Grain Growers' Grain Co., and the secretary was instructed to communicate with all outlying unions as to co-operating with them in obtaining a carload. All members are requested to notify the secretary without delay as to the amount they will require. Four new members were admitted at this meeting. The agreements with the government reformation of an Egg Circle were ordered to be signed and the secretary was instructed to obtain the necessary stamps for marking the eggs. T. Kirton was accepted as the collector of the eggs and ten members signified their intention of joining, which was a good start.

The Annual Picnic

It was decided to hold the annual picnic on June 11, on the old Heppel place, about one mile west of the schoolhouse, the secretary being instructed to obtain a speaker from headquarters, if possible.

The subject of the Red Deer weekly market was discussed during the evening, and the secretary urged the members to give it their support. He also said that he was writing to the various neighboring locals urging them to give it their support, for, as he pointed out, the buyers were there on the first day, but not the sellers.

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Ripe Okanagan fruit direct to the consumer, without middleman's profit

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| Strawberries, 20 lbs. nett | \$3.00 |
| Raspberries, 10 lbs. nett | 2.00 |
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The express rate is about 2c per lb.

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Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

TO SECRETARIES

Due to the strenuous efforts the farmers have to make during the seeding, harvest and fall seasons, the only time at their disposal for effective organization and educational work is the middle of the summer and winter season. Now that seeding is over our branch organizations should get busy and make special efforts to strengthen their organization during the months of June and July. You will be pleased to know that many new branches have been organized during the winter, and that quite a number of old branches increased their membership. Unfortunately, however, we have to admit that some of the branches have not been as active as the importance of organization demands.

The excessive cost of living both in towns and country and the high prices farmers have to pay for everything they have to buy is, speaking generally, the result of combinations and commercial organizations. The evil effect of these combinations on the general welfare of the country can only be successfully overcome by co-operation and organization among the producing classes. The remedy against combinations and trusts is co-operation on the part of the industrial and agricultural workers. Co-operation in selling farm produce and in buying of commodities needed on the farm can only be effected by a thorough system of local organization on the part of the agricultural classes. It should, therefore, be the aim of our branches to so perfect their local organization that they will be able to help themselves as a community, acting in conjunction with the general farmers' movement, in the disposal of their products and the purchase of commodities needed on the farm.

I would suggest to each of our branches to take into consideration the advisability of taking advantage of the provisions of the Manitoba Co-operative Act so as to be in position to do more effective co-operative buying and selling. Information on this point can be supplied from the Head Office of the Association on application.

The Farmers' Market

The Farmers' Market in Winnipeg in its present form has been organized under the auspices of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and the Market Gardeners of the district surrounding Winnipeg, for the purpose of providing an outlet for all kinds of farm produce. Now that the outlet is provided it is very important that the farmers should, thru co-operation get together in the matter of providing facilities for handling the produce of mixed farming and establishing an educational campaign in their district, to educate our members to produce farm produce up to the highest standard.

The main difficulty in connection with the marketing of farm produce is that the produce is dumped on the market during the summer season, making prices to farmers unremunerative, and during the winter months produce is sold to consumers at famine prices.

The question of most importance in connection with the marketing of farm produce is the providing of storage so that a constant supply of produce to meet the consumption is on the market during the winter months. Our branches should consider the possibility of furnishing storage for farm produce at points in the province so as to feed the market as the demands require. Our present system of handling food stuffs grown in Manitoba is very irrational, it paralyzes production, and lessens the consumptive demand during six months of the year on account of the famine prices that are charged by those who get possession of the produce thru having cold storage facilities in the city. The promoters of the Central Farmers' Market will make it their aim to get data and information relative to the marketing of farm produce, and they will be always pleased to supply our

branches with that information, with the expectation that this question of marketing farm produce will be placed on a more economic basis than it has been in the past. Much of the success of this undertaking depends upon the co-operation and sympathy of the farmers' organizations in the province. Yours truly,

R. McKENZIE, Secretary.

VALLEY RIVER APPROVES

At a meeting of the Valley River Branch, held on May 28, the action of Messrs. Nickle and Bennett in the House of Commons was highly commended. It was felt that these gentlemen should be let know the feeling of the association. The secretary was accordingly directed to forward to each of them the following resolution: "That this association desires to express its appreciation and thanks to W. F. Nickle, M.P. for Kingston, and to R. B. Bennett, M.P. for Calgary, for the fearless stand taken in the matter of the proposed aid to the C.N.R. and for steadfastly adhering to what they conscientiously believe to be in the best interests of the people of Canada."

A discussion ensued regarding the manner some grain dealers were abusing the privilege granted by the railway companies, namely the shipping of feed oats on the seed grain rate. Dealers in grain and feed should be exposed if found guilty of such conduct.

A long letter was read from Mr. McKenzie fully explaining the objects and the working of the Farmers' Market Association. All the members seemed to agree that this association was working along right lines, and entitled to support. Our annual picnic, which will probably be held during the first half of the month of July, will be arranged for in detail at a meeting on June 4.

B. F. BOUGHEN, Secretary.

GRAIN GROWERS' HOLIDAY

Salem Branch held a meeting Tuesday night, May 20, and passed the following resolution, copies of which have been sent to R. B. Bennett, M.P. for Calgary, and W. F. Nickle, M.P. for Kingston: "Resolved, that we do approve of the stand taken by you on the Canadian Northern deal, whereas it enables the Canadian people to secure an intelligent grasp of the transportation situation as it affects the national life of Canada." A copy of this resolution will also be sent to the solicitor-general of Canada, Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P.

At this meeting preparations for a picnic were undertaken. It was decided to hold it on June 22, in Dunn's Grove. There will be a physical competition in conjunction with this picnic, between the following schools: New Sydenham, Kelvin, Salem and Ridge Road. The Portage Orchestra will be in attendance. This should make a very interesting picnic, and there will be lots of sport for both old and young. Everybody invited. All are welcome.

We also made a start to get into line to make preparations to attend the G.G. holiday, to be held in Gladstone, on July 3, and would like to see all sub-associations well represented, so as to make this day an annual occurrence and long to be remembered.

B. N. THOMAS,
Sec., Salem Branch.
Portage la Prairie, Man.

MULVIHILL BUILDING HALL

The Grain Growers' Association of Mulvihill had the distinction of holding their first dance in their own hall on Friday, May 22. There was a large attendance, over eighty being present, and some coming over nine miles. The dance was held in aid of the building fund and the supper was provided by the Ladies' Auxiliary. Everyone had a most enjoyable time. The building is a two story structure measuring 30x40. The first story is to be used as a store eventually, whilst the second story is to

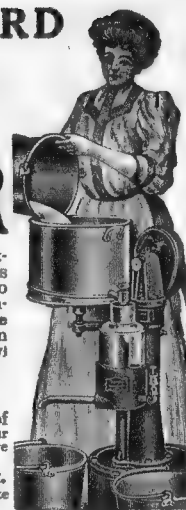
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will work easier, pump faster, cost less than any other pump made. If your well is over 40 feet, try one of our high class iron pumps, with either ratchet or plain handle. All our iron pumps are fitted with galvanized iron pipe and rods, and solid brass or brass lined cylinders. We have the most complete stock of wood and iron pumps in the West.

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The reel is adjustable for tall, short, down or tangled grain. The special Z-shape cutter bar brings the guards almost level with the top of the platform, thus enabling short grain to pass without lodging on the cutter bar.

Either smooth section or serrated knives can be used. Three packers and three discharge arms aid in doing efficient work. The main frame is made of tough, strong steel bars, forming a unit which the hardest usage cannot twist out of shape. Then there is the famous Deering knotter—simple, accurate, unfailing.

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be used as a hall for meetings and dances. The building is not yet completed, but we hope to see it finished by the fall. Great praise is due to the untiring energy of our president, E. B. Lindley, who has been spurring every-

one on to do something towards the erection of the building, which has been built entirely by the hands of a few of the members of the association.

THOS. MITCHELL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

as you ask for letters from others on this subject I would like to make a few statements of comment thereon and also another suggestion.

If the organized farmers really want honest M.P.'s and honest governments I don't think it would be very good policy for them to donate \$500,000 to the campaign treasuries of both political parties. Would that not be buying the members and keeping them corrupt?

The manufacturers and railroad magnates donate large sums to both political parties, and whichever party is in power is therefore the servant of the magnates. The farmers call that graft and dishonest government, but if the farmers donated large sums to both political parties would they not be in the same position as the manufacturers and railroad magnates?

Mr. Thomson believes that candidates should foot their own expenses and the electors should also contribute their share. Now if candidates had to put up a large part of their election expenses would they not expect to have the amount back again and interest with it, just the same as "big business" does when it contributes to both political parties? And would it not be a gambling investment, the elected candidate winning? And when a candidate puts up a large part of his election expenses does it not give him an incentive to do all in his power to get elected, even going to the extent of buying votes and other corrupt practices? No doubt, we have members of parliament who are apparently honest men who would not stoop to such dirty work to get elected and who pledge themselves to be loyal to their electors, but as soon as they get seated in parliament "big business" comes along and greases their palms with dollars and they do the dirty work for their masters, tho there are a few who can resist even that, and the electors cannot recall the offenders because it is unconstitutional.

Why not remove the incentive which makes the candidate corrupt? Select a member of the farmers' organization who will pledge himself to do his utmost for the farmers' platform in particular and the country in general. Most farmers are workmen who cannot afford to put up their deposit of \$200 and pay their election expenses and run the risk of losing it. Let the farmers select a candidate from among the organized farmers and put up the required deposit of \$200 and work hard to have him elected. They don't need any campaign wad to pay voters for working or for voting. The candidate in giving his services for the farmers, and the farmers' party should foot the expenses. Let the farmers make their representative sign his resignation as a member of parliament and give them the document undated. If he is elected and does not vote and work according to the farmers' platform they can date his resignation and send it in to the Speaker of the House, and that member is removed from parliament. You see, the old party candidates pay to get elected and are supported by the "big interests" and are therefore their servants. The farmers' party can foot their candidate's legitimate expenses and they will be the servants of the farmers. A corrupt politician would find it hard work to get into the farmers' party, and if one should happen to sneak in he would soon be expelled.

If the farmers want a representative who will support the farmers' interests they will have to elect a practical farmer. Now, if a bunch of pigs were having a hog congress do you suppose they would elect a butcher to represent them? I don't think they would. I think the pigs are wiser than that, yet that is the very mistake the farmers and workmen have been making for ages by electing lawyers, manufacturers and financiers to represent them who have no interest in the workers except to squeeze profits out of them, and the sooner they get wise to their mistake the better for them.

G. C. BENNETT.

Riddellvale, Alta.



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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

TO HANDLE WOOL IN ALBERTA

The Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association is co operating with the sheep division of the Live Stock Commissioner's Branch, Ottawa, in the marketing of wool. The department is supplying experts to grade the wool, and on account of the fact that this system of grading is being put into force this year throughout the Western Provinces it is expected that there will be considerable competition in the purchase of wool. The Association will accept consignments at Calgary as the agent of the owners between July 10 and 20. Freight must in every case be paid in advance. The fleeces must be shipped in bags which may be secured at cost from the secretary of the Sheep Breeders' Association. After the fleeces have been graded they will be sacked according to grade, and each bag will be labelled by the experts with the classification, number of fleeces and weight. The association will make the best possible sale and remit the proceeds to its members, less the proportionate expense connected with the sale based upon the amount of wool sold by each member. It is expected that the assistance given by the Live Stock Commissioner's Branch to the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association in connection with the sale of wool will be of considerable benefit to wool growers in Alberta, and those wishing to take advantage of this opportunity of having their wool graded by an expert and sold to the best possible advantage by the association should communicate with the secretary of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, who wishes to be advised approximately the number of fleeces to be sent in and from whom. Full instructions as to all matters relating to shipment will be obtained.

HORSE-BREEDING IN SCOTLAND

The chief objective in all schemes of livestock improvement is to grade up the lower strata. The careless stock-breeder deserves little sympathy. He is a more fitting subject for reproach. Unfortunately, his policy does not only affect himself; it may permeate a community. The small man who cannot afford to keep sires is beholden to his neighbors, and has invariably to use whatever class of sire is available. Improvement in the future will assuredly take place by the substitution of the good for the indifferent sire, and gradually it is hoped that the third-class animal will be dispensed with by competition with better stock of his kind, perhaps at smaller fees. None of the schemes promoted by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland gives more promise of success than the scheme for the encouragement of heavy horse breeding. It is worked thru horse-breeding societies, who have been formed for the purpose of hiring a stallion or stallions for the use of the members, or the members of an agricultural or co-operative society which satisfies the board that heavy horse breeding is a part of its operations. Last year there was a ready and public spirited response by breeders and others to act on the committees to carry thru the scheme. Some forty societies took advantage of the board's grants, and it is expected that more societies will be approved for the current year. The grants available will be practically the same as last year. At the close of the service season the board pay the subscription (up to but not exceeding 10s.) of every small landholder who is a member of the society, and who has had a mare served by the society's stallion. The board also pay half the foal fee, but the total contribution payable for service and foal fees combined does not in any case exceed £2, 10s. The maximum contribution of £2, 10s. is given when the service and foal fees together amount to £5 or upwards. Small landholders having more than one mare served are entitled to these grants in respect of each mare.

J. H. GRAHAM'S PURCHASE

J. H. Graham, of Saskatoon, is to be congratulated on having been fortunate enough to secure at very reasonable prices the entire Belgian and Percheron stock of the estate of W. C. Kidd, Kerrobert, Sask. Anyone wishing to obtain some of the best representatives of either of these breeds at reasonable prices should see Mr. Graham.



The Live Stock Associations of Manitoba

The membership of these Associations contains the names of the most practical breeders of live stock in Western Canada. Stock of all the breeds, thoroughly acclimatized, always for sale. Full list will be sent upon application.

A. W. BELL
Winnipeg, Man. Secretary-Treasurer

Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association

With the co-operation of the Sheep Division of the Dominion Livestock Commissioner's Branch, will MARKET WOOL co-operatively from Calgary. Wool will be graded by experts from the Dominion Livestock Branch, and will be sold by the Association. The proceeds remitted to contributors, less pro rata expenses. Wool to be sent freight prepaid to the undersigned at Calgary, between July 10 to 20. Bags and tags will be supplied by the Association at cost. For full information write

E. L. RICHARDSON,
Secretary and Managing Director.
VICTORIA PARK, CALGARY, ALTA. Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association.



"Scotland Yet" 14889

DOLLAR'S CLYDESDALES

I am offering young Clydesdale stallions by quality sons of "Scotland Yet," "Scotland's Choice," "Baron Mitchell" and other well known Scottish sires. These horses have size, bone, and draft horse quality, and are the sort sought by the careful buyers to cross with the mares of this western country to produce the colts that bring the big prices. New importation just arrived, contains some of the choicest Clydesdales ever seen in the West. Come and see them, or write for particulars.

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GLENLEA STOCK FARM, Office: 702 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

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BERKSHIRE SWINE
BARRED ROCK POULTRY

My herd bull Black Mac 2nd (5057) [147856] (imp.), Blackbird family, is listed in Lacombe Bull Sale, June 2. You set the price. Have 8 cows and heifers all bred to above-mentioned bull and 6 calves, 3 to 5 months old, for sale. Some choice Berkshires, 2 months old, \$15.00 each, \$25.00 pair. Sold out of Poultry. Inspection invited. Write or call on

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W. A. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT

CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,400 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad, and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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REGISTERED SEED BARLEY—WE OFFER a limited quantity of Eclipse barley (2nd generation)—a splendid six-rowed variety. Price ex warehouse, Regina: Less than 5 bushels, \$1.50; over 5 bushels, \$1.25 per bushel, sacks included. The Mooney Seed Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask. 17tf

OUR SPECIALS—WESTERN RYE-GRASS seed, Early Ohio seed potatoes, Mackay's Pasture Mixture and choice Seed Oats. Write for price and sample. Angus Mackay Farm Seed Co., Indian Head, Sask. 11tf

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS—WE HAVE some of the best seed obtainable in Western Rye, Broms, Timothy, Kentucky Blue, Red Top, Alfalfa, etc. We want your business. The Mooney Seed Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask. 17tf

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HARDY NORTHERN SMALL FRUITS—Prof. Hansen's Hardy Strawberries, \$1.60 per 100. Miller, Sunbeam, Minnetonka Raspberries, \$3.00 per 100. Price list. Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man. 14tf

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HOW TO KEEP HENS FOR PROFIT—BE- ginners and experienced poultrymen will find this book of much value. Its name describes it. Price 65 cents, postpaid. Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide. 18tf

TURKEYS, DUCKS AND GEES—THIS book contains a series of articles written by experienced poultrymen who have specialized in turkeys, ducks and geese, giving the results of their experiments which have proven profitable to them. Buy this book today. Price 55 cents, postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 18tf

RANCHING REGULATIONS

In future, the maximum area in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, granted under lease to any one person for ranching purposes will be one-half township, or eighteen sections of 640 acres each, a total of 11,520 acres. Applications for grazing permits on any land will only be granted after inspection to determine whether the land in question is grazing or agricultural. Where the farmers adjoining land express their desire that this be retained as a commons for all to use for their stock, no lease will be granted. Lessees must fence the area they obtain under lease. Leases will be granted for ten years, but existing leases will not be distributed until expiration.

Lessees will be required to have one head of horse or cattle or five sheep for every thirty acres. Thirty-three per cent. of the required stock must be placed the first year on each leased area granted. These new regulations are aimed to precipitate the development of cattle ranching by giving a permanency to tenure of leases. In addition the provision of grazing for mixed farmers has not been overlooked, while, as a further move toward the encouragement of stock-raising, homesteaders may now fulfil their duties by keeping and raising stock instead of breaking land.

DAIRY ACRES

While glancing over the results of the dairy herd competition given at the recent dairy convention, one could not help being struck by the yields—7,317 pounds of milk; 214 pounds of fat per cow. During the same session a chart was displayed indicating that some dairy farms are producing very little milk, one was listed giving a yield of only 125 pounds of milk per acre.

With a dairy farm growing corn, oats, clover and alfalfa, and having pretty good pasture, it should not be very difficult to produce 2,000 pounds of milk per acre and at the same time increase the fertility of the soil. This system should yield an income of over thirty dollars per acre instead of the insignificant average of five dollars and seventy-nine cents, which was the average yield per acre cultivated, including pasture, given officially as the average return from five thousand cows in Ontario. The acres need not be idle more than the cows; are yours just common acres or dairy acres? The herd will average up better if the poor cows are weeded out. Do you know for certain which they are? You can easily detect them if you keep records on forms supplied free by the Dairy Division, Ottawa. State in your letter if you want forms for weighing every day, or only on three days per month. Is there any good reason why your cows should not average at least 6,000 pounds of milk? Many men

are getting this, and more, but they don't do it until they keep records and know which cows should be kept and which should not.

IMPURE WATER IN WELLS

It becomes more and more evident each year that much of the sickness prevalent in the country is directly attributable to the quality of the water. By carefully studying the matter, it is found that in nine cases out of ten typhoid fevers originate in families whose water supply is from a well, into which impure water comes. This may be from the farm yard, and quite generally such is the case. For some years the water in a well near the house may be pure and wholesome, but by-and-by the soil between it and the barn-yard will become so impregnated with pollution that an unhealthful quality will be imparted to it, and disease will result from its use. This is almost sure to be the case when the distance between the two is not great, because, as a general thing, the bottom of the well is lower than the yard and the drainage from the latter will extend in all directions through the most porous strata of soil, and when it reaches the well, it will naturally flow into it as a reservoir. No matter how pure the water may have been when the well was first dug, sooner or later it will be contaminated by water flowing through the soil from barn-yards and cesspools located anywhere near it. A case is on record in which four children died from diphtheria. An examination by the physician proved that the slops from the kitchen had so filled the soil for a distance of twenty feet between the back door, out of which they were thrown, and the well, that the water in the latter was polluted by foul gases, and from the use of it diphtheria had certainly resulted. When making a well, have it, if possible, above the barn-yard, and let the drainage be from it rather than into it. Arrange a place for slops with a cement bottom and sides, from which glazed pipes, cemented together, allow the unhealthy matter to flow off and away from the well.

LICE

Farm animals, especially those housed in stables more or less infested with insects and vermin, are commonly troubled with lice. Animals in good health resist the insects, but those already in a non thrifty condition do not fare so well. Lice cause a good deal of annoyance to farm stock, inasmuch as they bite the skin, suck the blood, and thus cause considerable irritation. Lice can be seen with the naked eye. Infestation, as a rule, takes place in filthy quarters, and the best means of disinfecting such places is by the use of a spray of kerosene. One of the best means of applying this to hogs consists in rubbing posts, which are constantly smeared with kerosene. In this way the hogs are induced to treat themselves. Infested hogs may also be treated by pouring kerosene directly over the infested parts, like the neck, shoulder and back. Dipping tanks, made of cement or wood, are frequently located in the run-yards, in which is placed some disinfectant fluid. Hogs use these small tanks as wallows, and in this way they disinfect themselves.

For horses and cattle a good remedy is made as follows: Boil for an hour 8 tablespoonfuls of arsenic, 8 tablespoonfuls of soda ash and 16 tablespoonfuls of soft soap in two gallons of water. After being prepared by boiling, add enough water to make two gallons. When cool, wet the animal all over with a little of it, using a brush or curry comb to get it into the skin. Another good remedy is made of boiling staves-acre seeds, 1 part to 20 parts of water, for an hour, and let it simmer for another hour; then add water to make it up to the original bulk. This applied to the affected parts brings quick relief. It is advisable to repeat the application in a week or ten days, so as to catch any new lice from any eggs that were not caught by the first application. A very common treatment is secured by mixing a pint of linseed oil, 8 tablespoonfuls of oil of tar, and 8 tablespoonfuls of sulphur. This is then rubbed on the affected parts once a day for two days and allowed to remain for a few days, after which it is washed off with soap and water. In serious cases, the application should be repeated within a week or so.

Alfalfa for Western Canada

Continued from Page 10

them there is danger that the seed will be covered too deeply. The proper depth to which the seed should be deposited depends, of course, upon the condition of the seed-bed, but if planted deeper than two inches the little plants will find it difficult to come thru, especially if a surface crust be formed by heavy rains immediately after seeding. If, however, the ground moisture has risen nearer than two inches to the surface, shallower planting is better. To facilitate covering the seed when a drill is used a light float, made from two 2 x 6 planks, set on edge about two feet apart, well braced and slanting, will be found quite serviceable. This contrivance may be attached to the drill by means of ropes or chains, and acts as a good surface smootheners in addition to covering the seed uniformly. If too heavy, or if weighted unduly, it tends to drag considerable quantities of earth, producing uneven distribution of the seed.

The wheelbarrow seeder, sold by seed dealers, is good enough where small areas are planted. Broadcasting the seed by hand both ways gives acceptable results, but as this method requires the use of more seed per acre, it is the most expensive. Then, too, many farmers are unskilled in the matter of sowing grass seed, and are therefore likely to sow either too light or the opposite, thus producing unsatisfactory results. By using a grass-seed attachment, the quantity planted can be gauged to a nicety. This should not exceed twenty pounds to the acre, and slightly less will produce satisfactory results, provided the seed-bed be in first-class condition and contain the proper amount of moisture. The quantity of seed to sow is a much mooted question, but certain it is that light seeding tends to produce rather coarse alfalfa, while the heavier rate will give a finer and more palatable quality of hay.

A Nurse Crop?

"What nurse crop should I sow with alfalfa?"

In the Prairie Provinces, none. Such a crop will choke out much of the alfalfa, and the surviving plants will become lean and seem to say reproachfully: "You didn't give us a fair chance, and that's why we are so weak and spindly-looking." It is therefore best to omit the nurse-crop, permitting the alfalfa to make thrifty growth and establish a good root system. Our climatic conditions are so favorable for alfalfa culture that it does not require protection against the sun or winds. In certain sections of the country, however, a nurse crop of barley is used with alfalfa, but the seeding is usually light, being about four pecks to the acre. A crop of oats is about the worst thing one could think of as a companion for alfalfa, because it will not only deprive the alfalfa of needed sunlight, but is a moisture monopolizer as well. Because of its great root system, alfalfa is one of the best drouth resisters known, its fields being fresh and green when other vegetation may be parched for lack of moisture.

"Is alfalfa a good weed fighter?"

It is because alfalfa is not a good weed fighter the first season that many have failed with it. The fault was not with the alfalfa, however, but with the grower, who should not have planted it on weed infested land. If alfalfa can hold its own against weeds the first year, it will thereafter clear out most of them, except dodder and foxtail, which are its desperate enemies. To conquer these, alfalfa must receive timely and effective assistance, or it is certain to meet defeat. If the field be badly infested with foxtail, about the only thing that can be done is to plow it up and cultivate till clean, after which it may be sown to alfalfa.

"Alfalfa dodder," says Dr. Malte, the eminent Dominion agronomist, "is a yellowish parasite without leaves, consisting of a mass of fine threads from which are developed numerous roots called suckers. These suckers penetrate the alfalfa stems where they absorb the food ready for the use of the host plant. The flowers are white and crowded into

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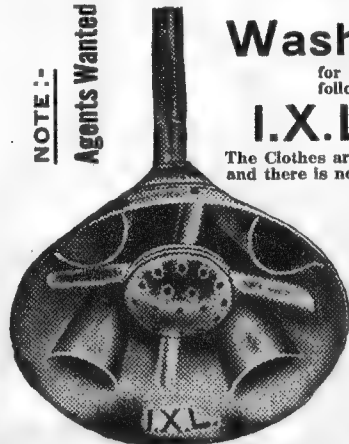
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rounded clusters. Dodder appears at first in insignificant patches scattered thruout the field. These patches, however, steadily increase and after a few years a field may be so badly infested that the crop is ruined. The best way to avoid this pest is to secure seed absolutely free from it. Should dodder have established itself in a field, however, the infested plants should be immediately destroyed. Mowing will only remove the dodder on the upper parts of the alfalfa; it will not affect that on or near the crown where it lives during the winter. This may explain its disastrous spreading. It is of course also possible that those parts which are not removed by cutting have a chance to set seed which makes new plants the next year." It is therefore well to watch the field closely, and if dodder patches be discovered, cut with a sickle or scythe, rake into bunches and cover with straw. When dry, apply the match. "How may an alfalfa field be cleared of weeds?"

Either by hand pulling, if not too numerous, or by mowing, but always before they set seed. If weeds come up "as thick as hair on a dog's back" and so threaten the life of the alfalfa, mowing is imperative. This, however, should be deferred until the little second-crop plants appear, as clipping earlier is liable to cause serious damage to the field. Cutting too close is also to be guarded against, as this is likely to destroy many of the new plants. If one mowing of the field does not check the weed-growth, the operation may be repeated, but not later than August 15, as it is important that the alfalfa make a further growth of eight or ten inches, that it may go thru the winter safely. If either of the cuttings be heavy and tend to smother the little plantlets beneath them, they should be removed from the field. Usually they may be permitted to remain, when they serve as a useful mulch and retain moisture.

Sweet Soil Needed


Alfalfa takes to rich, sweet soil like ducks to water; it cannot live in sour soil for the simple reason that the acidity destroys the alfalfa bacteria. Cold, compacted and sour soils do not permit the microscopic germs to draw their food, which is principally atmospheric nitrogen. In such soils they quickly perish, and with their disappearance the alfalfa growth is soon checked, the plants assuming a light-yellowish color, first in patches, and finally the whole field is "sick" and the plants wither and die.

Unless the land has been farmed many years and without crop rotation or rest by fallowing, acidity in the soil is not likely. However, to test soils for this is so simple that it can, and should be, done by all who purpose growing alfalfa to make sure the land to be dedicated to it is sweet.

Usually our Western soils contain little pebbles, varying in size from a half to two inches in diameter. Gather a cigar-box full of these, and pour upon them five cents worth of muriatic acid, purchased from a drug store. If the action of the acid causes bubbling or effervescence, it is pretty good evidence that the soil in which they were found is sweet, because they are calcareous, or lime-mixed.

Testing the soil by means of litmus paper is probably a more dependable method. Procure from your druggist a strip of blue litmus paper. Go into the field you wish to test, cut a fissure into the moist soil, insert the litmus paper in it and pack the soil firmly around the paper. Withdraw it in an hour's time, and if it has changed from blue to light pink, you should scatter from one to two tons per acre of carbonate of lime; if the litmus paper exhibits a decided pink, apply about three tons per acre; and if deep red, your land is very sour, and should be treated to four tons or more of carbonate of lime per acre. If conveniently procurable, marl may be substituted for lime, and at the rate of about 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per acre. Whether treated with lime or marl the field should be well harrowed immediately thereafter.

(This is the third and last of a series of practical articles on Alfalfa, by J. E. Gustus, Calgary, Alta.)



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FIELD HUSBANDRY EXPERIMENTS

The Experimental Farm at Ottawa and the branch farms and stations make field husbandry investigations a very prominent part of their work. For the information of those who are interested the more important results of last season's work over the entire system have been summarized and issued in Bulletin No. 75 of the Experimental Farms. It takes up the question of rotation, cultivation, fertilizers, rates of seeding, cost of production, weed eradication and other points connected with field agriculture. The information is presented by farms and stations and is, therefore, easily available for study. This bulletin is for free distribution at the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Feed the young calves three times a day. Haven't you noticed how often they take a drink if allowed to develop in the natural way running with their mothers? Nature's way is the best way. Try to imitate it as closely as is practicable.

Don't turn the calves or pigs out into a pasture in which there is no shade. Just consider how uncomfortable you would feel if you were compelled to stay out in the glare of the sun all thru the day without any chance of protection. Animals have feelings just as you have. Small lean-to buildings can be put up without any trouble or expense. If you haven't any trees naturally in or around the pasture, consider how you can plant some to the best advantage next spring and cultivate the land to be used for tree planting during the summer.

Don't attempt to plant trees on any but well prepared land. You are sure to meet with disappointment thru having your trees die.

Now that seeding is over you have time to consider some means of improving the farmstead. Get a rough plan made out and then gradually make improvements as your time and pocket will allow.

Haven't you any room for sheep? A dozen sheep are more effective as weed destroyers than a man with a hoe.

Visit the Better Farming Special.

Encourage the children to see the train and listen to the lectures.

A saving of five dollars on stallion fees is often a loss of a hundred dollars or more when the colt is two years old.

Make the farm look like a home.

The work horses should have very little hay at morning and noon. They will not have sufficient time to eat enough of the roughage to give nourishment for their hard work. It is best to see that they have a good grain ration at these times. Then give them all the roughage they will clean up at night.

Cultivate the hoed-crop as often as possible at this time. All crops will respond to frequent cultivation. Corn requires as much as it is possible for the farmer to give it, but care should be taken that cultivation should not be too deep as soon as the corn is from eight inches to a foot high. The corn plant is a surface feeder. It sends out its roots in all directions comparatively close to the surface of the ground, hence it is important to remember when cultivating that shallow cultivation will give the best results.

A word, too, in regard to the trees might be appropriate at this time. In order to get the best growth out of tree plantations they should be kept as free as possible of grass sod and weeds. Trees, like all other members of the vegetable kingdom do best in this country when they have direct access thru the soil to as much stored moisture as possible. Accordingly, trees planted round the house and buildings should be well cultivated. All suckers or ground shoots should be cut out and the trees given the best possible chance to develop.

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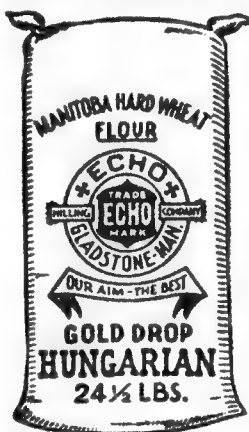
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Farm Women's Clubs

CONSTITUTIONS PRINTED

Miss Erma Stocking writes very hopefully this week concerning the progress of the Women Grain Growers, which moves me to urge upon our readers afresh the importance of reporting the work of these societies to Miss Stocking. As soon as a branch is organized she should be communicated with and given the names of the officers, and she should be kept in intimate touch with the work of each branch from month to month.

A little booklet, which combines the constitution and full instructions for organizing a branch of the Women Grain Growers' Association with a history of the movement has been printed by this society and is now in the hands of the secretary, so if you are contemplating having a society of this kind in your neighborhood write at once for one of these little booklets to Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.

As I said in the last issue, it is an association very much after my own independence-loving heart.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

An association in Rutland district is added to the ranks of the Women Grain Growers. They have appointed for president Mrs. Pratt; secretary, Mrs. Chambers; vice-president, Mrs. Newcome. They are very enthusiastic over the work of the Grain Growers, and last winter fourteen of them joined the men's association before their own club was organized. They are expecting even more members and bid fair to be an important branch.

The secretary of the Archive Association, Moose Jaw, has written asking for information on organizing a women's branch of their association.

The members of the Sifton Association are very much interested in Direct Legislation. They wish to have a clearer understanding of all it means, so have written asking for pamphlets that give information on the subject. Other associations might well follow their example.

Miss Florence Loyst, secretary of Silver Dale W.G.G.A., Frys P.O., writes that they are organized and ready for work. They are our most south-eastern association and show how provincial-wide our organization is becoming.

ERMA STOCKING.

MEN AND WOMEN WORK TOGETHER

Dear Miss Stocking:—You ask for reports from locals. I have to report that an outbreak of measles has checked the activities of Hillview G.G.A. and W.G.G.A. for the present. I will, however, give a short account of our winter's work.

Last fall the school trustees, knowing the difficulties under which we labored in arranging social events in the school, offered to provide lumber to line up part of the coal house adjoining the school, if the G.G.A. would find the labor.

A bee was called, and under the leadership of Messrs. Elder and Tyson the outhouse was soon transformed into a very cosy kitchen. The balance of the lumber was made into a large cupboard, and shelves, etc., were erected. We installed the library in this room, and a bachelor member lent us a cook stove. At Christmas we arranged a very successful treat and Christmas tree, and the balance of the profits equipped our kitchen with all necessities.

During the winter we were only able to hold one meeting, but our members' average attendance at the fortnightly G.G.A. meetings proved to be higher than at our own summer ones, owing to the spare horse difficulty in the work season.

The W.G.G.A. members divided into groups, and each group in turn provided lunch at the G.G.A. meetings during the coldest weather, which enabled the members to meet earlier and get home before dark.

The question of butter at 17½ cents per pound and eggs at 15 cents per dozen has caused us to spend some time

at our meetings endeavoring to form a shipping route, but distance and the spare horse has proved an obstacle so far. Our co-operative mail order ring progresses steadily.

The W.G.G.A. agitated for ice for summer. The G.G.A. bought tools jointly with Glen Eagle G.G.A., but spring came too suddenly and Hillview is still wishing for the ice.

We take a keen interest in the success of the beef ring run by the above sister societies, which is about to enter on its second season.

I would like to mention that, while we may not appear to have done much, we would, men and women, have done far less had it not been for the strong co-operation of the two sections of the association.

This is long, but it may be quite a time before I report again.

Yours sincerely,

VIOLET McNAUGHTAN,
Hon. Sec. Hillview W.G.G.A.

BUSY AND HAPPY

Dear Miss Beynon:—I take pleasure in telling you of my visit to the W.G.G.A. at Dunkirk. This auxiliary is composed of about fifteen members, all of whom are interested in the work of the Grain Growers. They are working co-operatively with the men in trying to raise funds to build a hall. At present the ladies are doing fancy work and all sorts of sewing, which they intend to sell in the fall. I understand there will also be a supper given at the same time, the proceeds to go towards the G.G. hall. A more sociable or jolly auxiliary I have not met with than at Dunkirk, and I think the ladies deserve great credit for their work. I can assure you I spent a very pleasant afternoon. I do not think I deserve the praise given me thru your page, as it only has afforded me pleasure so far.

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The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note.—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

NATURE'S DOINGS

This new story contest gives an especially good opportunity for the boys to excel, for it has been my experience that, as a rule, boys pay more attention to worms, bugs, butterflies, birds and snakes and the thousand and one things that inhabit the out-door world than do girls. So in this new story contest, which is about "Interesting Things in Nature," I look for the boys to be the shining lights. But that need not hinder the girls from brushing up their ideas and dressing them in their best Sunday language and sending them along.

First of all, then, we want it to be a really, truly true story, and secondly, we want it told as attractively as possible. The other rules connected with this contest will be given below, but I want to say a word here about the reward. For the three best stories we will give prizes of three interesting story books. Three jolly, rollicking story books they will be, such as will gladden the heart of each boy or girl who wins a prize.

Remember to write with pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

Give your name, age and address and have your teacher or one of your parents certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct.

Be sure to mail your story so that it will reach The Guide office not later than June 20.

Any boy or girl under seventeen may send a story.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.
DIXIE PATTON.

HALLOWE'EN

I will tell you of a pleasant surprise the young folk had at our house on Hallowe'en. There was a large crowd, and they gathered at the schoolhouse and all put on masks and old fashioned clothes. Some of the men dressed like women, and one girl had on bib overalls, sweater, boy's cap and mask with whiskers on, but as soon as she spoke we knew who she was.

When they first came they walked right in and didn't wait to knock. It was about half-past eight. Papa and mamma were sitting reading, baby was playing near the door and saw them first and began to scream. It frightened her.

After they were here a while papa pulled some of their masks off. They would run around the room trying to keep their masks from getting pulled off. After a while they took their masks off, and then we started playing games and danced a little.

They stayed until two o'clock in the morning. Two of them shook hands with me. It frightened me a little because I had never seen a mask before.

CLARA ALBERTS,

Marengo, Sask. Age 9.

A STORY FROM THE KITCHEN

"Isn't this a dull, dreary day?" said the plates.

"Yes it is," said the fruit dish. "Is there nothing we can do to make the time pleasant?"

"Let us all tell the story of our lives," said the cups.

"Alright," answered the broom.

"Who will tell their stories first?" asked the saucers.

"Let the matches," said the saucepan. So the matches began their story.

"Once we were the topmost branch of a lovely tree, but soon a woodman came along and cut our tree down and put it on a wagon. Then the horses drew us a long way and we were put into a machine and cut into little round sticks. Next we were dipped in sulphur, put in a box and sent to a store. Here Mary bought us. She has used us every time she wants to light a fire. And if she keeps on we will soon all be gone. So that ends our story," said the matches sorrowfully.

"That is a fine story," said the frying-pan, beginning to dance in a very funny manner.

"Oh!" shrieked the plates, "He will blacken us all up and then what will Mary say?"

"Stop it this minute," said the saucepan. But the frying-pan kept on dancing.

"I'll make him stop," said the broom, and she hit the frying-pan so hard that it fell off the shelf and blackened the floor.

Just then the market basket walked in and said, in a very serious voice: "My children, have you nothing better to do than to fight? I should think—" But she got no further, for just then the tea-kettle fell down and hit the market-basket on the head and upset a bottle of pickles, into the bargain.

"Oh!" said the quilt that Mary had been writing with and had dipped too far into the ink, "Oh! such a spill. Whatever will Mary say?"

"I don't care for Mary," boasted the broom.

"I do," said the wood, "for I am afraid I shall soon be burnt."

"And we, too," said the matches.

And just at that minute in came Mary in a terrible hurry. She laid the wood in the stove, and then she took the matches and one by one they fell into the stove.

They threw out sparks and then died out. And all was silence, for the things dare not speak when Mary was in the kitchen.

HAZEL THOMPSON,

Elrose, Sask. Age 11 years.

FENCE MAKING

Dear Dixie Patton:—About three years ago my father and my brother and myself were taking some wire off a fence. The fence was down a hill from the house.

We used one horse to bring the wire up the hill. Father had all the wire off the posts ready to bring it up the hill. My brother and I were getting the wire fastened on the singletree, and I was holding the horse by the head. Just as he got the wire fastened on, the horse went ahead. Then the wire moved and as it moved it made a lot of noise. The horse thought there was something after her. She knocked me down and went as fast as she could up the hill. The barbed wire caught hold of my clothes. The wire turned me around and around. I went so fast around that I could not see where I was going. I went like that for a long way. At last I came to a hollow and as I was going out of the hollow I went to one side. Then the wire could not get at me. After awhile I got up and went to the house. I did not feel very well after rolling around as fast as I did.

My coat was torn in a lot of places and my pants were torn, too. The bars had scratched my legs. My mother thought I was killed at first when she saw me lying down half-way up the hill. After a while I went out to look for my toque. First I went out to the stable, then I saw the wire going in the stable, so I went into the stable and I saw the horse in her stall. I found my toque fastened on the wire. Then I took the toque off the wire and went into the house. The horse was frightened of wire ever after.

A. MAYNARD METCALFE.

Age 11.

THE WOLF AND THE HOUNDS

My three cousins were over to see me yesterday and they had seen a mink the day before, and we went out to look for him. We saw his track and some holes in the snow along the coulee. There was steam coming out of a hole. I was walking around it when the snow broke and I fell into it, but we did not find the mink. In the afternoon a wolf came by our house and a little later I saw the hounds after it, and a man on horseback. They went over towards Uncle Jim's. I don't know if he caught him.

DOROTHY STEVENSON, Age 6.

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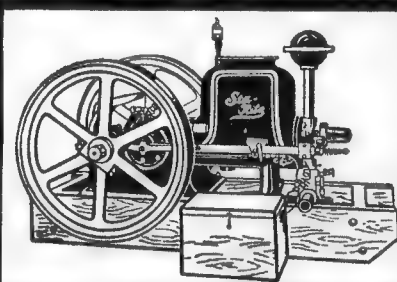
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We have some unoccupied territory in which we would like to hear from reliable agents. 68

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Should Canada own her Railways?

Continued from Page 8

taxes on the railways. These taxes aggregated thirty-four millions in 1892, one hundred millions in 1911, and one hundred and thirty millions in 1913. Now whether the state owns the railways or not these taxes have to be added to the cost of operation, and so they become a part of an uncontrollable expenditure and have to be paid before any surplus is possible. This and other causes have depreciated the value of railway shares, as in Great Britain, and that process will go on until state ownership becomes necessary. This will come about because three influences will combine to prevent any material increase in railway rates in general, namely, the protests of the people because of the effect on the cost of living, the attitude of the press on the same ground, coupled with the effect on the cost of publishing, and third, the protests of the industrial and commercial interests, because of the effect on international trade. The exports of the United States manufactures have now reached about fifty per cent. of the entire value of the country's exports, and this is due in part to the cheap transit of materials to and from the inland states, and this is as important an element in the growth of American foreign trade as that of Germany.

Profound Effect on Canada

These conditions will profoundly affect the railway problem of Canada. It will force the government and railways ultimately to adopt the only means of defence practicable, and that is to reduce the rates to an equality, if Canada is to maintain or increase the settlement and production of the Prairie Provinces. When an intending settler realizes that the cost of sending his grain to the Canadian seaboard is much higher than from inland states to the United States seaboard, that the cost of getting everything he imports is also increased from the same cause, not to speak of any difference in climate and length of season, the attractions of the Canadian West may not be so powerful. Yet to stand still in the matter of peopling the provinces is to go back, for, as Arthur Hawkes has graphically said: "The locomotive has already gone ahead of the plow." The great railway mileage of Canada is a fact that many of us glory in, but we must be careful that the glorying will not bring humiliation. We boast that we now have a line of railway to every 274 inhabitants, but this only means that whereas 274 Canadians must keep up the line of railway, there are 400 who share in the cost in the United States, for we must not forget that the people are the only source of revenue that a railway has. In Great Britain 2,000 people bear the cost of maintaining a mile, in Germany 1,730, and in Russia 4,000.

Control a Logical Step to Ownership

This situation need not put us in a panic, neither should it blind our eyes to the facts. Ultimately the country must own the railways, or the railways will own the country. Control or ownership is the first step, but the logical result of a real contract is an actual ownership. That was the process of evolution in Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria and Switzerland, as well as in New Zealand and South Africa, but inasmuch as state ownership is the logical outcome of the situation in Great Britain and the United States, why should not Canada anticipate the event rather than lag in the rear? Every year's delay adds to the cost of the transfer.

The Drawbacks of Private Ownership

There are other evils apart from the financial cost under private ownership; the first consideration of a company is to extend its lines where traffic already exists, and not primarily for the purpose of colonization, as would be the case under a government ownership, and every duplication or triplication of such lines is a source of unnecessary burden which the people will be called upon to bear, because once the line is built it will have to be kept up. Take the sit-

uation between Montreal and Toronto. Here we have two lines, and will in a few months have a third. These second and third lines were alleged to be built in the interests of competition, but of what use to the public is a competition that means no reduction in rates? At the most it merely gives the shipper and travelers a choice of route, but inasmuch as there is no other source of life for these two lines but the people who supply their life blood in traffic it comes in the end to this, that the community continues to pay the high rates, while the three companies share the profits, which are a tax on the people. One double-tracked road from Toronto to Montreal under government ownership would carry all the traffic for years to come, and the money spent on these two or three lines could have been used to build branches covering a wide expanse of territory north of Lake Ontario, which as yet has no means of communication. Meanwhile these back district people, while bearing their share of the nation's railway taxes continue to suffer the extra cost of getting to market by wagon. This is an explanation why some of these back districts are actually being depopulated, while those people that remain have sunk into poverty and social degradation. Do we want this process repeated in the West?

Tribute Involved in Private Ownership

When proposals for state ownership are mentioned we often hear it said with scorn: "Look at the Intercolonial! There is a sample of government ownership. It has never made a real profit from the beginning." This taunt shows a misconception of what the real function of a railway is. Can anyone give a sound reason why the I.C.R. should pay a dividend. A dividend on a railway, whether paid to a private company or a government, is a tax on the community from which it draws its revenue. If it were not so, then the words "toll or tariff," as applied to railway tariffs, would be a misnomer. It follows that any surplus or dividend on the I.C.R. unless applied to extensions or improvements would be a form of Dominion taxation with this difference, that in the case of the I.C.R. the taxes would be spent among the people who imposed the taxation, whereas in the case of private ownership of roads built by money borrowed from abroad, it becomes an inverted form of customs tariff. Canada is now paying, in railway dividends and interest on its various railway obligations, over \$51,000,000 annually, and of this sum less than ten per cent. remains in Canada, so that to save ourselves from the full responsibility of self-government we must be content to pay an annual tribute of over \$46,000,000. Meanwhile, the more fully to insure ourselves against ourselves, we give the double endorsement of the Provinces and the Dominion to the controllers of the railways to properties we confess ourselves unfit to own.

The Case of the I.C.R.

But returning to the I.C.R., what was that road built for? It was built to make the Canadian confederation an economic fact, and the resolution of the Nova Scotia Legislature, on which that Province entered the union, specifically stipulated for the railway. British Columbia came in on like conditions, and if the strict intention of the compact had been carried out the first transcontinental line would have been built from coast to coast as a state-owned railway. In such case, under any conceivable management, a large part of the huge profits of the C.P.R. would have been kept among the people whose labors developed the resources, and these profits would have created a fund by which a wider distribution of settlement could have been carried out than we have. But apart from this the I.C.R. has always—and even to the advantage of the private roads—been beheaded just at the gateway of the profitable national traffic.

The Fallacy of Provincial Taxation on Railways

The difficulties raised in the United States by state taxation of railways are pregnant with warning to Canada. For-

Unfortunately we have not gone so far on the wrong road that our steps cannot be retraced, but the matter is already serious. In 1913 the taxes paid by railways to the provinces and municipalities amounted to a total of \$2,444,960, or \$244,433 over 1912, and nearly a million dollars more than in 1909. These provinces and municipalities have simply copied the practice of the United States and England, and this form of self-deception is one of the resultant evils of private ownership. Under the illusion that they are merely raising revenues out of a corporation, they are in reality levying tribute on each other and artificially raising the general cost of transportation. This will be clear from an illustration. Suppose Ontario decides to raise the taxes on railways from the million dollars she imposes this year to a round \$50,000,000. As it costs money to run a railway, whether owned by a private corporation or the state, the taxes become a part of the railway's operating expenses. It is obvious that it is not possible to declare a dividend or lay by a surplus or reduce freight or passenger rates till this \$50,000,000 has been accounted for. If we further suppose that no other province imposes the tax, then it becomes clear that Ontario is taking a part of this money out of all the other provinces, since practically all our railway systems are transcontinental, and the whole country is paying for the service. As regards Ontario's own share of the \$50,000,000, she is simply taking the money out of one pocket and putting it in another, since her own people are paying the tax in the form of transportation. Under private ownership, these facts are obscured by the notion that the money is taken out of the companies; but when the day of government ownership comes the provinces will realize that they started on a career of mutual pillage, and the trouble will be all the harder to remedy if these taxes become ear-marked for special purposes, as they are now in the States. There ought, therefore, to be an agreement between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments to save further trouble.

The Only Way Out

Now, which way are we to turn in dealing with the railways? To attempt to wash our hands of the whole matter would be as unavailing as the act of Pilate, because our hands are already in it. The transcontinental railway already exists and it will be cheaper to operate it at some present loss than to tear it up at a greater loss. Neither is there any good purpose served by throwing blame on the promoters of the Canadian Northern, for if parliament had not authorized them to build their lines they could not have gone this present length in raising money. It is just a political lesson in the folly of giving away a state function and a state right without state control. One thing is plain and that is, if the horse is allowed to run further without reaching for the reins both driver and horse will suffer, because the financial men of Europe have put their money on the horse because of the authority and responsible character of the driver. The best thing for the promoters of the C.N.R. to do, therefore, is to make a clean breast of everything, and for their own sakes and the financial standing of the country submit to government direction without reserve. While this control was maintained, the government could appoint a strong commission of men outside the houses of parliament to start an immediate investigation of state ownership in other lands, with a view to

adopting the best form applicable to Canada. Meantime, no railway should be allowed to increase its capital, but if any new lines are shown to be urgent, they can be built by the government.

The possession of at least one transcontinental line will enable parliament to reduce rates to satisfy the reasonable demands of the West, for there could be no greater financial calamity than a process of depopulation of the Prairie Provinces. No one need fear the effect of a rate reduction on the C.P.R., because the credit of that company is not synonymous with the credit of Canada, much as stock operators would like to make it appear. As long as the people remained in Canada, and a merciful Providence gave us good harvests, the reduction of rates to the lowest point could only at the worst mean a loss to the individual shareholders in C.P.R. stock, which might happen to them if their money were invested in any other private venture. It is only when, by uncontrolled high cost transportation, a whole people fall into depression that the credit of the nation will suffer, and then the company which levies the tribute will suffer, too, as, in fact, the holders of railway shares have in other lands done from the same mistaken notion of their true functions.

If, along with the immediate assumption of control of the Canadian Northern, the Canadian parliament would take half of the \$18,000,000 put in the estimates this session for military and naval purposes, and apply the amount in a systematic plan of placing colonists along the line of new railways, the country should pass thru the crisis safely. This was the sane policy laid down by Sir John A. Macdonald, George Brown and Sir George E. Cartier when at confederation they united to declare that the best defence of Canada, and the best means of maintaining her financial credit abroad, was to people the new northwest with settlers, whose production would enable the country to pay its way.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

the world. He does not have enough of it to improve him physically," said Mr. Carvell. "All you get in the militia of Canada is that you teach about twenty five per cent. of the men of Canada how to get drunk. I have been with the militia for a good many years, and I would not dare to tell the minister my real experience, because I would be reading a chapter out of the book of the life of some gentlemen to whom I would not care to refer particularly. My experience with the militia has been very bitter, and I had twenty odd years of it. It did not affect me personally, I am happy to say; but I have seen man after man go down to practical drunkenness thru the militia. The militia force is a necessary evil, and the important thing to do is to make it of as great value as we can and to cut down some of this enormous expenditure. The minister tries to make the people of this country believe that one half of the men of this country are simply lying awake at night to devise some scheme to get their names on the militia roll. When he speaks about having 75,000 of a force, he knows it is simply on paper. He admits that altho the total strength of the militia is now 75,000, from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. fail to turn out for training. The trouble with the minister is that he is living in a fool's paradise. I believe he is sincere about it; that is the difficulty. He lives in this thing; he is dreaming over it and he believes all these fairy tales he is telling us. There are gentlemen sitting around him who know they are fairy tales."

End of C.N.R. Debate

This week saw the last of the discussion and the final vote in the Commons on the C.N.R. aid measure. On the third reading a couple of amendments were moved by members of the opposition, including the following by Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "That under existing circumstances no assistance should be given to the Canadian Northern Railway Company, unless at the same time it is provided that the government have power, within a reasonable time, to acquire the ownership of the entire stock of the

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Prince Albert (Court House) Friday, June 19
Shellbrook - - - Saturday, June 20

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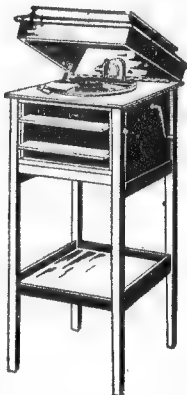


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In summarizing his argument against the government's proposal Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that the Liberals when in office proposed to help the Canadian Northern to link up its lines in the Prairie Provinces with Eastern Canada. The present government, however, had gone one step further and had assisted the railway in their extension of the system thru British Columbia. Aid for this portion of the project had been refused by his own administration. In British Columbia for 300 miles the rails of the C.P.R. and the Canadian Northern are never more than three miles apart. The British Columbia line should not have been subsidized at all under existing circumstances. For the rest of the line he was most enthusiastic. He said that his amendment, if adopted, would give the government absolute control of the enterprise.

The reply was made by Hon. L. P. Pelletier, who said that the amendment was couched in very vague terms. To his mind there was no doubt that the course which the government had decided upon was the preferable one, because all the money which this country can vote at every session of parliament was needed to put Canada on a proper footing. He believed that the country would hail with satisfaction the provision in the agreement that the trade of Canada originating in the west should be carried to Canadian ports. He thought that section of the bill to be one of the paramount elements which would keep the country united in one sentiment so that both east and west would have in their mind the future greatness of the country. Mr. Pelletier believed that the agreement would mark a turning point in the history of transportation in Canada and that in future the government would have more control over the railways. Sir Wilfrid's amendment was defeated on a vote of 85 to 42, a government majority of 43.

The final stage of the fight was reached when Alphonse Verville, Labor-Liberal, moved that the bill should not come into effect until Mackenzie and Mann shall have agreed to a board of conciliation to deal with the coal strike in the mines in which they are interested on Vancouver Island. On behalf of the government, it was maintained that Mackenzie and Mann do not control these mines, altho they may have an interest in them. The amendment was rejected by 85 to 38, a government majority of 47 and the three weeks' fight on the measure was over.

At the time of writing the bill is under consideration in the Senate, where it is expected to be disposed of in the course of a few days.

Senate Discusses Bank Interest

Ottawa, June 7.—In the Upper House, on Saturday, Senator Power stated that he desired to call attention to the illiberal way in which depositors in Canadian banks are dealt with, and asked if it was the intention of the government to increase the rate of interest on deposits in the post-office and government savings banks. He was of the opinion that the banks could afford to pay more interest, and now, when people were feeling the pinch of hard times, would be a peculiarly appropriate time to increase the rate for the benefit of the depositors. The banks of Canada give their depositors 3 per cent., while they loan for 7 or 8 per cent. Even in these hard times they were able to earn dividends on large stock issues amounting to from 10 to 12 per cent.

Could Pay More

Senator Casgrain said it would be possible for the banks to pay larger interest to depositors if they corrected their practice of spending their money on buildings. A few years ago he found sixteen bank buildings at Edmonton, and one bank had just paid \$80,000 for a lot on which to build. Most expensive buildings were being put up in the large cities. The building of the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal, was a more costly building than the Bank of England, in London.

Hon. Mr. Loughheed said this question had been before the government from time to time, but so far it had been unable to see that it was advisable to increase the rate of interest.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, June 6, 1914.)
Wheat—There were times during the week just passed when the market acted as if it were going to get out of the rut and as if the movement would be in the direction of price betterment, but the strength was not well maintained in all months, altho the undertone of the market has been very stubborn and suggestive of a very excellent support when support was needed. On the whole the character of the buying of July, as it developed the latter half of the week, has been very good, much better than the selling since that appeared to be largely liquidation of speculative holdings. July option has been in very good demand, practically thruout the period under review and this shows a net gain of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent, whereas the new crop month, October, owing to the excellent condition of the growing crop thruout the provinces, has declined about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent. At one time some anxiety was felt, especially in Southwestern Saskatchewan and parts of Alberta, owing to lack of rain, but since then ample rain has fallen, making conditions very favorable compared with last year.

No changes of importance are to be noted in factors governing the market. The U.S. crop news is still suggestive of an enormous wheat harvest; if anything, improvement has been indicated and the gathering of the crop close at hand. The weather has been quite favorable, even in the area East of the Mississippi there has been some precipitation, altho where it was most needed it has been scanty, but in the Northwest rains have been timely and soil conditions could hardly be better. It looks as if June rains were to be excellent, and it is June rains that receive much credit for the excellence of spring grain yields. The country appears to be again in line for an enormous crop. The problem of the wheat market is on the commercial side. There is no incentive for speculative commitments. The market is on a merchandising basis and the price changes will reflect directly supply and demand conditions. There has been, practically thruout the week, a very good demand for all grades of cash wheat and prices show an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the higher grades for the week. Seedies and smutties are not inquired for so keenly, but they have also advanced about $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 cent.

Oats—Good cash demand, coupled with constant bidding for our July option, has greatly improved prices here and the advance for the week, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Coarse grains in the U.S. markets have also ranged higher and this advance has been reflected here, thus developing a very strong undertone. As long as a fair cash demand exists, prices in this grain will hardly decline very much, owing to the scarcity of offerings from first hands.

Barley—Barley continues to advance and at the close today showed net gains of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the higher grades. Offerings still continue to be scarce and when buyers come into the market, it is simply a case of constantly advancing bids to get together their requirements.

Flax—There has been more activity in this grain during the past week than for the preceding two months and with the Duluth market being stronger and considerable good buying going on here, prices show an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cents all round. The cash demand in this market is only fair, but this grain is still receiving good inquiry from Duluth, and better prices are being paid to ship to that market in bond.

| WINNIPEG FUTURES | | | |
|------------------|------|------|--|
| Wheat— | July | Oct. | |
| June 2..... | 96 | 88 | |
| June 3..... | 96 | 88 | |
| June 4..... | 95 | 87 | |
| June 5..... | 96 | 87 | |
| June 6..... | 96 | 87 | |
| June 8..... | 96 | 87 | |
| Oats— | | | |
| June 2..... | 38 | | |
| June 3..... | 39 | | |
| June 4..... | 38 | | |
| June 5..... | 38 | | |
| June 6..... | 39 | | |
| June 8..... | 39 | | |
| Flax— | | | |
| June 2..... | 141 | 145 | |
| June 3..... | 142 | 145 | |
| June 4..... | 140 | 143 | |
| June 5..... | 141 | 144 | |
| June 6..... | 141 | 144 | |
| June 8..... | 141 | 144 | |

| MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES | | | |
|--|--------|--|--|
| (Sample Market, June 6) | | | |
| No. 1 hard wheat, 6 cars | \$0.96 | | |
| No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car | .96 | | |
| No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, dockage | .96 | | |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars | .94 | | |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car | .94 | | |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars | .94 | | |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars | .95 | | |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample | .95 | | |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car | .95 | | |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars | .93 | | |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit | .93 | | |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car | .95 | | |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars | .95 | | |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars | .94 | | |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car | .94 | | |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., choice, settle- ment | .95 | | |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive | .94 | | |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4,000 bu., to arrive | .94 | | |

| Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from June 2 to June 8 inclusive | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|----|----|----|----|------|------|-----|-----|-------|--------|-----|-------|-------|------|------|
| Date | WHEAT | | | | | OATS | | | | | BARLEY | | | | FLAX | |
| | 1* | 2* | 3* | 4 | 5 | 6 | Feed | 2CW | 3CW | Ex1Fd | 1Fd | 2Fd | No. 3 | No. 4 | Rej. | Feed |
| June 2 | 95 | 93 | 92 | 88 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 40 | 48 | 46 | 45 |
| 3 | 95 | 94 | 92 | 88 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 40 | 48 | 46 | 45 |
| 4 | 95 | 93 | 91 | 87 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 37 | 38 | 40 | 48 | 46 | 45 |
| 5 | 95 | 94 | 92 | 88 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 51 | 50 | 47 | 46 |
| 6 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 88 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 51 | 50 | 47 | 47 |
| 8 | 95 | 94 | 92 | 88 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 51 | 50 | 48 | 47 |

| THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|--|---------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|--|
| WINNIPEG GRAIN | | | | | WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK | | | | |
| | MON. | WEEK | YEAR | | | MON- | WEEK | YEAR | |
| | | AGO | AGO | | | DAY | AGO | AGO | |
| Cash Wheat | 95 | 94 | 97 | | Cattle | \$ c. & c. | \$ c. & c. | \$ c. & c. | |
| No. 1 Nor. | 94 | 93 | 95 | | Extra choice steers | 7.50-7.75 | 7.50-7.95 | 7.25-7.75 | |
| No. 2 Nor. | 92 | 91 | 90 | | Best butcher steers and | | | | |
| No. 3 Nor. | 92 | 91 | 90 | | heifers | 7.25-7.50 | 7.25-7.50 | 6.75-7.25 | |
| No. 4 | 88 | 87 | 84 | | Pair to good butcher | | | | |
| No. 5 | 80 | 80 | 74 | | steers and heifers | 6.50-7.00 | 6.75-7.25 | 6.25-6.75 | |
| No. 6 | 75 | 75 | 71 | | Best fat cows | 6.25-6.40 | 6.25-6.50 | 6.25-6.75 | |
| Feed | 70 | 70 | 59 | | Medium cows | 5.25-5.75 | 5.50-6.00 | 5.25-5.75 | |
| Cash Oats | | | | | Common cows | 4.75-5.00 | 5.00-5.25 | 4.25-4.75 | |
| No. 2 C.W. | 30 | 37 | 34 | | Best bulls | 5.50-6.00 | 5.50-6.00 | 4.75-5.25 | |
| Cash Barley | | | | | Com'n and medium bulls | 4.50-5.00 | 4.50-5.00 | 4.00-4.50 | |
| No. 5 | 51 | 49 | 46 | | Choice veal calves | 7.00-8.00 | 7.50-8.50 | 7.00-8.00 | |
| Cash Flax | | | | | Heavy calves | 5.50-6.00 | 6.00-7.00 | | |
| No. 1 N.W. | 141 | 139 | 113 | | Best milkers and spring- | \$65-\$90 | \$65-\$90 | \$65-\$80 | |
| Wheat Futures | | | | | ers (each) | \$45-\$55 | \$45-\$55 | \$45-\$55 | |
| July | 96 | 95 | 99 | | Hogs | | | | |
| October | 87 | 88 | 91 | | Choice hogs | \$7.10 | \$7.35 | \$9.00 | |
| Oat Futures | | | | | Heavy sows | \$6.75 | \$6.00 | \$7.00 | |
| July | 39 | 38 | 56 | | Stags | \$4.80 | \$4.80 | \$5.00 | |
| October | | | 36 | | Sheep and Lambs | | | | |
| Flax Futures | | | | | Choice lambs | \$5.00 each | 7.00-7.50 | 6.50-7.00 | |
| July | 141 | 141 | 115 | | Best killing sheep | 5.00-5.50 | 5.00-5.50 | 5.00-6.00 | |
| October | 144 | 144 | 119 | | | | | | |

| SHIPMENTS | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | Wheat | Oats | Barley |
| 1914 (rail) .. | 66,436 | 10,151 | 1,119 |
| (lake) .. | 1,757,909 | 1,258,839 | 225,592 |
| 1913 (rail) .. | 105,331 | 36,072 | 922 |
| (lake) .. | 1,511,063 | 1,124,660 | 356,119 |

| INSPECTION | | | |
|--|------|------|--|
| The following shows the number of cars in- spected in the week ending May 31: | | | |
| | 1914 | 1913 | |
| Wheat | 1591 | 2808 | |
| Oats | 400 | 570 | |
| Barley | 63 | 113 | |
| Flax | 178 | 1349 | |
| Rye | 1 | 1 | |
| Screenings | 10 | | |
| | 2243 | 4841 | |

| LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--|
| Liverpool, June 6.— | | | |
| | Close | Prev. | |
| Manitoba No. 1, per bushel | \$1.11 | \$1.11 | |
| Manitoba No. 2, per bushel | 1.09 | 1.09 | |

Futures Steady
July, per bushel .. 1.06 1.06
October, per bushel .. 1.04 1.03
Basis of exchange on which prices per bushel are based is 4.82 2-3.—Winnipeg Free Press.
Market higher with a steady undertone. Few Manitoba offers, expectations of light shipments to the United Kingdom, steady demand for cash, better millers' inquiry, and apprehension that the movement of new winters will be late, served to further encourage support.

Argentina—Much apprehension is felt for early deliveries, altho the weather is better, arrivals are very poor and much expected at ports will not be fit for shipment.
Broomhall says a Plate steamer arrived at a continental port in a bad condition, and much doubt is expressed as to acceptance.

Argentina weather fine, but forecast unsettled over a large area. Plate offers of corn are very firm, and the spot situation is strong.

Russia—Light rains have fallen in the South and beneficial.
India—The exportable surplus of wheat is revised to 28,000,000.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK
Calgary, June 6.—Receipts of livestock at Calgary this week were as follows: 936 cattle, 418 sheep, 8,971 hogs, and 81 horses. The demand for beef cattle continues strong and all good butcher cattle is picked up quickly at strong prices. There is a good demand for rough cattle that have a little kill to them, and a few loads would bring good prices. It would be well to dispose of all stuff that will kill before grass cattle starts, as there will probably be a heavy run then. The following are today's prices, fed and watered: Steers, choice butcher; \$7.55; common butcher, \$7.35; feeders, \$5.75 to \$6.00; stockers, light, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Heifers, choice heavy, \$6.50; common, \$6.00. Cows, choice heavy, \$6.00; common, \$5.25 to \$5.75. Calves, \$6.00 to \$8.00. Springers, choice, \$8.50 to \$9.00. Bulls, \$4.00 to \$5.25; choice, \$5.00 to \$6.10. Lambs, \$7.00. Sheep, \$5.75 to \$6.50. Hogs were slow all week and with the heavy run continued to go lower from the first of the week. They sold as high as \$7.20 on Monday, and as low as \$6.75 for top hogs on Thursday. Shippers are advised to hold back as much as possible and let the surplus work off, as all buyers are over supplied. Choice hogs off cars, \$6.75, fed and watered, \$6.50. Rough hogs 1 cent to 2 cents off.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

| Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, June 6, were: | | | |
|---|----------|-------------|--|
| Cash Grain | Winnipeg | Minneapolis | |
| 1 Nor. wheat | \$0.96 | \$0.95 | |
| 2 Nor. wheat | .94 | .93 | |
| 3 Nor. wheat | .92 | .91 | |
| 3 white oats | .38 | .38 | |
| Barley | 47-51 | 46-58 | |
| Flax, No. 1 | 1.40 | 1.60 | |
| Futures— | | | |
| July wheat | .96 | .91 | |
| Sept. wheat | .87 | .87 | |
| Beef Cattle, top | Winnipeg | Chicago | |
| Hogs, top | \$7.75 | \$9.25 | |
| Sheep, yearlings | 7.10 | 8.35 | |
| | 5.50 | 7.40 | |

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week were as follows: 1,086 cattle, 9,576 hogs, and 15 sheep. At the C.P.R. stockyards they were: 160 cattle, 1,248 hogs, 704 sheep, and 39 calves.

Cattle
Receipts have been heavy during the last few days and prices have suffered somewhat, all kinds of butcher cattle showing a drop of 25 cents a cwt. A few choice steers have brought \$7.75, but these were exceptionally well finished and a lot of good butcher stuff has been sold for \$7.50. Choice cows are worth \$6.25 to \$6.40 and the medium kinds \$5.25 to \$5.75. Stockers and feeders are scarce and are bringing from \$6 to \$6.75 a cwt. Choice veals are worth from \$7 to \$8.

Hogs
The hog market took a drop on heavy receipts the latter part of last week and choice hogs are now selling at \$7.10 a cwt., which is 25 cents below the quotation a week ago.

Sheep
A fair supply of spring lambs is coming in and prices are lower, the best fetching around \$5 a head.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter
As anticipated a week ago, butter prices have declined, owing to the increased flow of milk. Fancy dairy is quoted today (Monday) at 19 cents to 20 cents; No. 1 dairy, 18 cents to 17 cents, and good round lots from 15 cents to 16 cents. Prospects are that there will be another slight decline in the near future.

Eggs
Egg prices are steady at 20 cents a dozen for the strictly new-laid article.

Potatoes
The new potatoes from the South are at prohibitive prices for the general trade and home-grown potatoes are still in strong demand at last week's prices, 90 cents to 95 cents per bushel, on cars, Winnipeg.

Milk and Cream
Prices are unchanged since a week ago, altho the supply is still very heavy. For sweet cream the dealers are paying 28 cents per pound of butterfat, and sour cream, for butter-making purposes, is worth 23 cents to 24 cents. Sweet milk is bringing \$1.50 per 100 pounds.

Hay
Deliveries of hay have been heavier the last few days and the lower grades have declined slightly in consequence. The best quality, however, is worth the same price as a week ago: No. 1 Red Top, \$16.00; No. 1 Upland, \$14-\$15, and No. 1 Timothy, \$19-\$21.

Live Poultry
Practically no poultry is being received by the dealers just now, and shipments would be welcome. For broilers, 16 cents a pound, live weight, is offered, while fowls are quoted at 13 cents and old roosters at 8 cents; ducks are worth 12 cents; geese 10 cents, and turkeys 14 cents.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, Minn., June 6.—Receipts, 200 natives, 15 Canadians. Market steady. Common to choice killing steers, 800 to 1,200 lbs., \$7.25 to \$8.25; butchers' cows, heifers, 700 to 1,100 lbs., \$5.50 to \$7.00; butcher bulls, \$5.00 to \$6.55; feeding steers, \$7.10; feeding cows, heifers, \$4.75 to \$6.75.

LIVERPOOL LIVESTOCK

Liverpool, June 6.—(C.A.P.)—Frank Devaney and Company, cattle importers, state that the removal of the restrictions on Irish cattle, which enables country buyers to take the animals away from the market alive, has considerably shortened the supply of cattle for slaughter at Woodside. Prices have, consequently, again risen to 14 to 14 1/2 cents per pound for good quality Irish steers and heifers, of which class there were very few on offer today.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, June 6.—Cattle—Receipts 300. Market quiet. Beeves, \$7.25 to \$9.25; Texas steers, \$6.80 to \$8.15; stockers and feeders, \$6.35 to \$8.15; cows and heifers, \$3.70 to \$8.75; calves, \$7.00 to \$10.15.

Hogs—Receipts 12,000. Market strong. Light, \$8.05 to \$8.32; mixed, \$8.05 to \$8.35; heavy, \$7.85 to \$8.35; rough, \$7.85 to \$8.00; pigs, \$7.20 to \$7.95; bulk of sales, \$8.25 to \$8.30.

Sheep—Receipts 4,000. Market slow. Yearlings, \$6.35 to \$7.50; lambs, native, \$6.50 to \$8.75; spring lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.75.

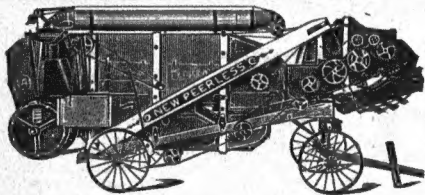
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We do not pretend to say that this Separator will save absolutely ALL the grain, but we do assert that it will save 98 per cent. of that which is ordinarily wasted by the best machines now in the field, when it is crowded as it must be for big work; that at least 95 per cent. of all the grain is separated from the straw by the time it leaves the big drum; after this we have more separating capacity than any other machine on the market. We can supply with these Separators, Wind Stackers or Straw Carriers, Self Feeders and Band Cutters, Automatic Registers or Wagon Loaders, Flax and Timothy Attachments.

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TRAFFIC IN TITLES

A Humorous Episode in the British House of Commons

(From the London Daily News)

The curtain-raiser was this afternoon more entertaining than the play. When it was seen that Mr. Oliver Locker-Lampson had reappeared with his Traffic in Titles Bill, certain eminent persons on both sides quietly slipped away. Sir Harry Verney, whose baronetcy dates from some prehistoric period, tried to forestall the Bill on a point of order, arguing that on a recent Friday the House did not wish to hear the honorable member and that he ought not to circumvent the wishes of the House. This was ingenious, but the Speaker ruled that the wishes of the House had changed, and Mr. Locker-Lampson, thus encouraged, rose with an air of youthful modesty. "Titles," said he in a gentle voice, "are conferred on rich nobodies—"

"Ask your own Whips," interrupted Mr. Handel Booth, but, as his own Whips had fled, Mr. Locker-Lampson continued placidly—"sold like boots and shoes and potatoes."

"Nobody ever wants to be a peer," he went on, "but when a man has £20,000 a year he says that his wife—(laughter)—would like to be a lady."

"On the Front Bench there is a division of labor—the Chancellor of the Exchequer looks after the millions and the Chief Whip looks after the millionaires—yet, I should have thought"—this reflectively—"that the successful sale of sausages would have been its own sufficient reward."

The House was uneasy at this new idea.

"Mecca of Snobs"

"The House of Lords—why is it not reformed? It is the Mecca of snobs—(loud Liberal cheers and much glumness among the Cecils)—the receptacle for dumping the unfortunate"—pause—"the unhappy"—pause—"the vulgar"—more uneasiness.

"Privy Councillorships sit with peculiar grace on working men like Mr. Burt and Mr. Burns—(general cheers)—and how proud I should be to earn an honor honestly—how disgusted to buy one from the Chief Whip of my party."

The House applauded a graceful and witty little speech—perfect for ten minutes.

"Does the honorable member rise to oppose?" asked the Speaker.

"I do," replied the indomitable Mr. Hogge. "One thing is certain. Neither the honorable member nor I am good—neither of us is great—neither of us is rich—and no Government that can be conceived will give either of us a title." The House agreed.

"This traffic in Titles Bill reminds me of another measure—the Bill to prevent traffic in worn-out horses—much the same principle is involved." (Much laughter.)

"Yet we must preserve our nobility." (Loud cheers.) "The Chancellor of the Exchequer is depriving us of our capital. We must multiply titles in order to increase the import of capital from abroad—there is no tariff, Mr. Speaker, on American heiresses. Abolish titles and the drama will suffer. The stalls at our theatres and music-halls will lose their clientele. (Laughter.) The honorable member should have thought of that."

"You say that the House of Lords is the Mecca of Snobs—well, we are all agreed as to that"—(Liberal cheers)—"but what we really want is not to do away with the sale of titles, but to screw up the conditions. A man on receiving his title should promise to support the party which gave it to him."

Sir John Rees looked conscious. When the question was put a division was challenged, and the Tories cheered ironically when Mr. Gulland gently glided up the gangway, presumably to suggest to Mr. Hogge that a vote was unnecessary. Detected in this manoeuvre, Mr. Gulland hastily returned to the front bench, amid laughter, which he enjoyed. The introduction was approved by 207 votes to 42, and Mr. Oliver Locker-Lampson was heartily welcomed when, with slow and stately mien, he advanced up the floor of the House. It was skilfully done.

PITY THE POOR RICH!

The London Daily News and Leader of May 8 says: Mr. Pretyman once more lifted up his voice yesterday and wept over the sorrows of the unhappy rich, crushed under the weight of income tax, super-tax, death duties, mineral duties and "the ridiculous system of land taxes." One answer to these lamentations Mr. Herbert Samuel supplied with commendable promptitude. The income chargeable to super-tax has increased by £8,000,000 in the last two years—from £141,000,000 to £149,000,000—so that in spite of Mr. Lloyd George's whips and scorpions and in spite of the "flight of capital" and the absence of Tariff "Reform," the rich, like the mass of their neighbors, are getting richer and richer with astonishing rapidity. Mr. Snowden is not exaggerating when he says that there are "hundreds of millions" which can be drawn upon in an emergency; and it is a fact obvious to the naked eye that the pleasures or the wealthy have not as yet been restricted in any degree by the taxation which moves their champions to such vehement outcries. Fashionable life was never more costly and extravagant than it is at present; and the real burden of taxation on the average working man is certainly equal to and probably greater than any which the ordinary wealthy person, with all these much decried imposts upon him, ever has to face.

BUSINESS MEN AT SCHOOL

(From The Public, Chicago)

"He stood and talked to us like a college professor lecturing a lot of raw undergraduates," reported one of the party of manufacturers that called on President Wilson to protest against so-called "hostile legislation." If President Wilson did talk so it was because the business men badly needed the instruction. Perhaps the attitude of a college professor was inappropriate. That of a kindergarten teacher might be more effective in imparting information to grown men who have not yet grasped the idea that people in need of food, clothing and other things do not refrain from buying or making these things because of doubt concerning proposed legislation. Whatever depression exists may clearly be traced—not to any proposed laws—but to laws that have long been on the statute books. These are the laws that restrict and prevent access of labor to opportunities and the laws that interfere with and hamper exchange of products. It is not fear of a proposed anti-trust law that keeps people in need of food from engaging in food production, but fear of an existing law that denies them the right to use of the earth. No pending law is preventing any one in need of clothing from buying it. What does prevent him is denial of a chance to produce wealth to exchange for clothing. Business men or other men, who have failed to take note of such evident facts, are surely incapable of giving advice of any value to the President concerning removal of business depressions.—S. D.

ROLAND CUTS OUT CIGARETTES

Roland, Man., June 5.—No cigarettes go in Roland, at least as far as the retail sale is concerned, commencing this month. The local Women's Temperance Union last week secured from all the local dealers in ready-made cigarettes and "the makings" a joint promise that they would immediately discontinue the sale of these articles upon disposing of their present stock, which the union has offered to purchase and destroy, should the dealers not be able to return them to the wholesalers.

MONUMENTS



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Supplies Handled*

Great inventions and discoveries of recent years make it possible to accomplish in a decade what would have taken centuries to accomplish in the past.

We farmers must "keep in step." Agencies are vigorously at work to tighten our chains and to extend our term of bondage. This is not the time for idle dreaming. Plans are well laid to bring permanent relief to those whose burdens have been heavy.

Co-operation

Is the Key to Freedom

The millions which in the past have gone into the private coffers of individuals must be diverted into the pockets of the masses. We have now seven years of triumphant achievement behind us, but the pace must be quickened.

Now is the Time to Decide

To buy and sell as much as possible of what you need and produce through your own farmers' company.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG CALGARY FORT WILLIAM NEW WESTMINSTER